ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,833—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1892.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2365	500	A. Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALLETTA	4919	1600	R. F. Brisoo	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
‡ This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can be booked by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

September 8th. October 20th.
" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	850	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 25, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 31st August, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 3rd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th September, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 1st Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3,387	W. S. Young	30th Aug.
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.
LOCKSLEY HALL	Collin	3843	550.

THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE S. S. SAFARI WILL LEAVE BOMBAY on the 3rd September, for Zanzibar, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal. Through Tickets are issued for all the above Ports.
Passengers are requested to be on Board before noon on the 3rd September.
The Steamer is Loading in Prince's Dock G Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 25th August, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
ARE AGENTS FOR
CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or RENEWED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKET:
PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE COMBINED TEAMS.
ORDERS REGISTERED.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDIE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some of the Co's renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Blue Cashmere Regulation Capes, length 50 inches		36 0	40 0
Do. do. length 52	do.	37 0	41 8
Do. do. 54	do.	39 0	43 0
Do. do. 56	do.	41 0	46 0
Black Waterproof Coat, 50	do.	10 8	12 0
Do. do. 52	do.	11 0	12 8
Do. do. 54	do.	12 0	13 8
Do. do. 56	do.	13 0	14 8
Black Waterproof Capes, 48	do.	15 8	17 0
Do. do. 50	do.	16 8	18 8
Do. do. 52	do.	17 8	19 8
Do. do. 54	do.	18 8	20 8

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.
Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. M. C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.
CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.
This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.
N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.
FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.
Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.
Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, 8 As.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

KEMP & Co.'s
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too.
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.

DECEMBER, 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the Second Entrances for All Races CLOSE on 1st September. For Prospectus apply to

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police for the year M. E. 1068, will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till Noon on the 14th September, 1892.

2.—For further information refer to Hand-bills, which can be had on application to O. H. Bensley, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallybhoy, Kadherbhoy & Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 14th August 1892.

JUST UNPACKED.

	Rs. a.
Foster's Self-Playing Whist Cards .....Per Pack	2 0
"Simplex" Pocket Whist case complete	1 12
Backgammon Boards .....from Rs. 3-8 to	8 4
Dominos .....from Re. 1 to	4 0
Chessmen in Boxes .....from Re. 2 to	7 12
Draughts in Boxes .....from Re. 1 to	2 0
Cribbage Boxes .....from Re. 1 to	2 8
Whist and Playing Card cases ...from Re. 1-4 to	4 8
Whist Markers.....from Re. 1-4 to	5 12
Bezique Cards for two Players...from Re. 1-8 to	3 8
" " three "	4 8
" " four " .....from Rs. 3 to	7 12
" Markers .....from Re. 1-4 to	1 12
De La Rue's Playing Cards.....from Re. 0-6 to	2 8
Card Games.....from Re. 0-12 to	1 4
Indoor Games .....from Re. 1 to	21 0
Cricket Bats .....from Rs. 2 to	15 0
" Balls.....from Re. 1 to	6 0
Lawn-Tennis Bats .....from Rs. 7-8 to	17 8
" Balls .....per doz. from Rs. 6 to	11 8

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DETAILED PRICE LIST OF HIGH CLASS CIGARS.

HAVANNAHS.

	Rs.
LA CAROLINA, Londres Espl. ...Per Box of 100...	25
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ..... " " ...	26
Do. Londres..... " " ...	26
Do. Princesas ..... " " ...	26
AGUILA D'ORO, Victorias ..... " " ...	28
Do. Londres Eleg. ... " " ...	30
BELINDA, Reina Victoria ..... " " ...	40
LA HOJA, Trabucos ..... " 50 ...	5
LA AMISTAD, Regalias ..... " " ...	7
* DONA ANNA, Imperiales ..... " " ...	15
CUBA INDUSTRIAL, Bouquets ... " 25 ...	10

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

DUTCH CIGARS.

	Rs.
PERFECTAS .....Per Box of 100 ..	6
MAGISTRAS ..... " " ...	9
CHOICE ..... " 50 ...	5
EL REY ..... " " ...	5
CHRISTMAS ..... " " ...	5
AVISO ..... " " ...	5-8
PERLA DE CUBA ..... " " ...	6
COPELIAS ..... " " ...	7-8

MANILLA CIGARS.

	Rs.
CULEBRAS (Twisted) .....Per Box of 50 ...	10
EMPLEADOS ..... " " ...	10

MALTA CIGARS.

	Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS .....Per Box of 100...	11

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS,	TRABUCOS,	COQUETAS,
Rs. 4-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 3-8 per 100

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

NOTE.—All the above Brands are subjected to thorough "Conditioning" before circulating to ensure perfect satisfaction.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devanagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirunalu Thurai Athenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 5.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા શેખાદમની કું.
4, 4., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail.28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

23 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white drill.
2 " white shirtings.
2 " white stripe d doria, &c., &c.
1 " coloured merino.
9 cases lemon cambrics.
4 bales green, do.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsy Huree—

E S & Co. 1405 } 3069-78—3 bales grey finish shirting.
S L B 1406 }

On account of the concerned.—
6 drums of Suter Hartmann's composition, damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th September next, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

By order of Mr. Joseph Soares, and on account and at the risk of Callipilli Boojungs, ex s. s. Clan Macdonald.

J 108 S 37—1 bale grey mulls.
J 109 S 38—1 " "

By order of the concerned and on account, and at the risk of Fazul Feroo Veerjee, ex s. s. City of Dundee—

M C & Co. 695—712—1 case brass bedsteads and children's cots.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, ex s. s. Arabia—

4 crates earthenware consisting of table, soup, dessert and cheese plates and cups and saucers.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome boat-shaped open carriage.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second hand brougham in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Captain G. J. Raffin, consisting of gold bangles, necklace, brooches, locket, earrings, rings, studs and solitaires, silver bangles, watch and chain, wearing apparel, binoculars, sextant. Saloon rifle revolver, books, and sundries.

The effects of the late Antone Fernandez, consisting of wearing apparel, table linen, and sundries.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGPADA OR BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan vulid Esmalkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ferendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 63, and now under Ward No. 3516, and Streets Nos. 20 to 24, which said land contains by a measurement 175-3/3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Lalkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Ooman, on the east by Peerkhan Lalkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoba Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Habibkhan vulid Esmalkhan Pathan, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co., and Messrs. Nosey Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khedija Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, ware-houses and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Babo ka Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of the old Nagpada Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, new No. 76, old Survey Nos. 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No. 3299, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial-ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road, or Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kalianjee and Manumeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kalu Mahadoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narsinjee Bhicajee, Rachoo and Dhondoo Wagmarya, and partly by the burial-ground and Durga belonging to Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Mogul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNITED SERVICE STORES COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 259 of 1892 (The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, vs. John Edward Kees), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the above company, consisting of provision, stores, wines, liquors, shop-furniture, show cases, bycicles, perfumery, cupboards, shelves, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.

Under instructions from the Attorney of Trustee appointed by Court of Bankruptcy in London, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the office furniture, consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon holes, cupboards, punkhas, two strong fireproof safes on stands, one by "Chubbs" and another by "Henry Elwell," cotton sample press, cupboards, chairs.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPARTMENT, WARI BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Also on account and risk of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, or whom it may concern—

6 hogsheads of ale, ex-Belgaum, to Wari Bunder, under invoice No. 148, marked "252."

Also on account and risk of the concerned, sender Edward Jones and Co., and consignee A. H. Storey E. J., Wari Bunder to Secunderabad.

1 package closs polished and 1 package grey stone.

AUCTION SALE OF PERSIAN WINE, SPIRITS, STORES, GLASS SHEET, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the corner of Kolian Street and Frere Road, on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of spirit, gin, wine, champagne, stores, provision, glass sheet, and sundries.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office.

A quantity of intestate property.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. C. R. HAWKINS, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Parel, Sopari Baug Road, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plateware, glass and crockeryware, oleographs and pictures, one electric machine, complete with chemicals, a large size telescope by "John Browning" on stand, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., one camera with lens and a lot of photographic kits and chemicals, a large size magic lantern, complete, a handsome strong-built landau in very good condition, with a powerful flea-bitten grey Australian horse and harness, English gentleman hunting saddle, valuable books, one large size cooking stove, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of), on TUESDAY, the 15th prox., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chunidas Lalookhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1892.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 1 per month in advance, Postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. S. J. TELLERY, of Messrs. S. J. TELLERY and Co., will be glad to receive anybody desirous of SEEING HIM (on matters connected with the CHICAGO EXHIBITION) at the Office of the BOMBAY BRANCH, No. 8, Esplanade Row, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M., until THURSDAY next, the 1st September.

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
8, Esplanade Row, Bombay.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 72, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th August 1892, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive, adopt, and pass the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Season ended 31th June 1892.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, and to confirm the appointment of a Director.

IV.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

VOLKART BROS.,
Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1892.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated at Frere Road, to the North.

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further informat on that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 588 OF 1889.

DAMJEE CHAGPAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at ——, outside the Fort, HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM BALLADINA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sowree Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants,

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Damjee Chagpar, and of the abovenamed Defendants Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay on the West side of Cleveland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and forming a part of a large piece of ground admeasuring seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3225, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 439(4) 439(5) 439(6) 439(7) 439(8) and 439(9) and Street No. 341(c) 341(d) 341(e) 341(f) 341(g) and 341(h) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by land lately in the occupation of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, but now belonging to the said Defendant Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, on the South and West by land belonging to the late Mr. Henry Cleveland, and on the East by the Cleveland Road, and which said premises are now occupied by tenants of the said Defendant Joshi Bhimjee Hariram and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina or one of them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the offices of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th Day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 254 OF 1891.

RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED and AYESHABAI, infants (under the age of 18 years) by their guardian and mother the said RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, all of them residing at No. Dawood Cazee Mohulla without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAWABAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Halimabai, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, an infant under the age of 18 years, by her guardian and mother the said HAWABAI, both residing at No. , Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, and Mossa Jacob, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. , Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the nineteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhibitant, deceased, the Intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Ajmere, on or about the twenty-first day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default th reof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 225 OF 1888.

OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, of Baroda, Hindu Jeweller, carrying on business under the name and firm of OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, at Sheik Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, by means of his MUNIM, ISHWARDASS NARROTAMDASS.....Plaintiff.

vs.

TOOLSIDASS KISSONDASS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, in the Island of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th day of February, 1892, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or Bungalows and out-houses, built thereon, situate at Chowpatti, in the Island and sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by a measurement 1948 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 85 and 85 A and new No. 11314, old survey No. 398, and new survey No. 7492 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward D Street Nos. 80, 82, and 82 A and under Nos. 2576 (1), 2576 (2) and bounded on the North by the Chowpatti road leading to Malabar Hill, on the East by the property of Collingdass Kirpa and on the South and West by the property belonging to Government, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the defendant Tulsidass Kissondass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the said Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 42, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Enginee of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
July 23, 1892. Honorary Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 60, (Rupees Sixty per Share,) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September next, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday next, the 25th inst., to Tuesday, the 6th prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1892.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
OGLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
N

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Half-Yearly Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Maple Branch (s), from Batoum; Siam (s), Aden; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Mobile (s), for Mauritius; Thibet (s), China, &c.; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Ionia (s), Antwerp, &c.; and City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Rheinfels (s), for Hamburg, &c.; Nawab (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile and s. s. Sabarmati left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Commander and s. s. Venetia entered, and the s. s. Thibet and the s. s. Ionia left on Saturday.

RANGERS R. F. CLUB.—There will be a practice game this evening, on the Cooperage ground, at 5-30 p. m. sharp. The K. O. Y. L. Infantry team will play the Rangers.

A MISSING LAD.—Tookaram Luxmon, residing at Chinch Bunder, reports that his nephew, named Rugunath Succaram, aged 14, went to school as usual, at Naoroji Hill, on the 22nd instant, and has not since returned. The lad had on his person one gold earring, set with three pearls, valued at Rs. 7.

THEFT OF A SEWING MACHINE.—Bhagwan Jetta, a tailor, having his shop on the ground-floor of a house, at Kamateepoora, has reported to the police that his shop was entered into on Friday night, and a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, valued at Rs. 40, and some eighteen pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 5, were stolen therefrom.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Rao Sahib Mangesh Kullian Shastri, residing at Girgaum, has made a report to the police that on Friday evening while at the Victoria Gardens he removed from his wife's ankles two large silver toras, valued at Rs. 200, and placed them on a seat, and went on walking about the garden. On returning in about ten minutes he found the toras missing. The toras have the name of the complainant engraved on them.

ACCIDENT TO A BARGE.—A barge, of about 100 tons burden, belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy, landing contractor, went ashore on a reef, off Jamsetjee Bunder, on Saturday morning last, and immediatly sank. She was laden with a cargo of coals from the s. s. Ruthenia. All men were picked up by a steam barge, which was, at the time of the accident, near at hand, and safely landed.

A THIEVING RELATIVE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sloane, on Saturday morning, charged one Bayah Yessoo, aged 24, a labourer, with the theft of two gold ear ornaments, valued at Rs. 18, belonging to his sister-in-law Bhagu, residing at Arthur Road. It appeared that the accused had recently come from his native country and lived with the complainant. On Friday afternoon when Bhagu was at the back of the house, the accused stole the ornaments from a box in the room, and made off. Soon after a police sepoy arrested the accused while trying to dispose of the stolen articles, and brought him to the complainants's house, who identified the ornaments. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones brought up three Mahomedans, named Jeevan Mowjee, aged 22, Oomerkhan Phalvan, aged 24, and Ebrahim Faiz Mohamed, aged 21, on a charge of causing grievous hurt by means of a stick to one Babajee Toorajee, a Municipal turn-cock. The complainant was on duty at Parel on the evening of the 26th instant, when the three accused came to him rather the worse for liquor. The first accused assaulted him with a stick causing him serious injury on the hand and head, whilst the other two assisted him in the assault. The accused said that they were given to drink by the complainant, and they were drunk that evening, but denied having assaulted him. His Worship remarked that from the evidence it appeared that the first accused did voluntarily cause grievous hurt to the complainant by means of a dangerous weapon,a stick, and the other two instigated him in the assault and abetted in the offence. The Magistrate, therefore, sentenced Jeevan to a term of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and fined the others Rs. 8 each, or in default of payment, sentenced them to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

GOA NEWS.—The Chief Justice L. F. B. Pocas Falcao, the President of the Mixed Committee now sitting in Pangim, has notified to the proprietors of salt-pans to send in their claims for indemnity within 20 days from Goa, and 30 days from Damaun and Diu, supporting the same by proofs as to the cause of the loss they have suffered. After expiry of the above period no claims for indemnity will be entertained. —The General Provincial Council has been closed after one sitting only, and without bringing forward an array of proposals which up to this have invariably ended in smoke.—Though the Abkari tax has been increased to Rs. 10 per each tree, the price of the country liquor has come down to between 5 and 6 annas per bottle.—Mr. E. Bandeira de Lima, who is at present serving in Angola, has been appointed A.-D.-C. in Waiting to his Excellency the Governor-General. —It is stated that Mr. B. F. da Costa, the Rector of the Lyceum, will stand as a candidate for deputy in the approaching General Election for the circle of Ilhas. —The Bishop of Cochin when visiting the Pangim gaol left substantial alms with the gaoler for the poor prisoners.—The Government House at Cabo has been placed at the disposal of the English members of the Mixed Committee for the use of their residence during the sittings.—The new budget will probably notify a reduction of pay of the Government servants.—Major Adelino da Cruz, the late Governor of Damaun, died suddenly of heart-disease in Portugal.—The High Court dismissed the criminal proceedings against those implicated in the election of 21st September, 1890, applying the amnesty granted to political prisoners on the occasion of receiving the golden rose by the Queen of Portugal.—The Goa Government have asked the authorities of the W. I. P. Ry. Co., to reduce the working staff owing to the slackness of the season. In consequence of this some employés will be sent on compulsory leave.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF KUTCHI MEMONS.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Cutchi Memons of Bombay was held on Saturday morning, at a mosque, in Kambekar Street. Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, occupying the chair, said that although they were Mahomedans by religion, and although Mahomedan law was a part and parcel of their religion it was a curious anomaly that they should be governed in matters of succession, inheritance, &c., by Hindu law. They were not Hindus by religion, and there existed no reason why Hindu law should in any respect be applied to them. They were all quite aware that the application of Hindu law to them had been productive of very great hardships and injustice and had created a great deal of dissatisfaction in their community. He pointed out that it was an infraction of the fundamental principles of their religion that they should ignore the principles laid down in their sacred Koran and follow or submit to the principles of Hindu law. That the principles of Mahomedan law were not only consonant to their religion but more suitable to the condition of their society than those of Hindu law, and that there existed no reason why these grievances should be allowed to continue any longer. The chairman said that it was as much their duty as interest to take immediate steps to remove these grievances. He referred to the attempt which was made in 1885 by certain members of the community to attain the present object in view, and attributed the failure of that attempt to the existence of factions in the community at that time. He rejoiced at the circumstance that the factions had ceased to exist, and that complete unanimity was now restored in the community, and that the task of obtaining redress for their grievance had now become comparatively easy, and he exhorted the meeting to consider the question which so seriously affected the interests of their community with calm judgment and deliberation. Amongst others the following proposition was carried:—That it is the unanimous opinion of the Kutchee Memon community the application of Hindu law in matters of succession, inheritance, &c. to the Kutchee Memon community, is productive of great hardships to the community and is against the precepts of the Mahomedan religion, and it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken to remove the said hardships. A committee of several gentlemen was appointed to memorialise the Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE cricket match, Presidency *vs.* Parsees, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, had to be abandoned on Saturday in consequence of the heavy rain of the night before, and the continuance on Saturday. The Presidency completed their first innings for 104, whilst the Parsees in their first venture lost four wickets for 54 runs. It is generally considered that the result was an even draw, as the Parsees had lost four of their most reliable bats.

THE following telegram from the British Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, dated 26th August, is published as a Government notification:—"Cholera at Hamadan. Ten days' quarantine imposed at Turko-Persi Frontier from Van to Bussorah."

THE last Hyderabad "Jarida" contains a notification making it compulsory for all Kazees and Imams to pass an examination in certain prescribed religious subjects in Arabic. Certain concessions are made to aged men now holding such posts, but all illiterate men are required to appoint deputies under them.

IT appears that the sad accident by which Lieutenant A. Bell, R. E., lost his life occurred while he was on duty. He was engaged in taking soundings on the Mahanadi when his boat was capsized, and he and one of the khalassis were missed. Both banks were searched for several miles, but in vain. There were a platelayer and four men in the boat at the time. Mr. Bell had only been about eighteen months in the country.

THE Queen has conferred the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on her Highness Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar, and Her Highness Lady Nundkooverbai Bhugvut Singh Jareja, Ranee Saheb of Gondal.

THE Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., purposes making a long journey in the East. Proceeding to Japan by the Canadian Pacific route, he will visit the Corea, Pekin, Annam, Cochin China, Siam, and Burma in turn, coming back to England in time for his Parliamentary duties in January.

THE Greenock election case was heard on August 8 in the Court of Session, Edinburgh. After taking evidence the court pronounced as interlocutor declaring the return of Mr. Bruce (G.) invalid, and finding that Sir Thomas Sutherland (U.) was duly elected by a majority of 55. No blame was attributable to either of the candidates, and the mistakes and errors must have been those for which the returning officer was responsible. Lord Rutherford Clark said the court was satisfied this was not a case in which expenses should be given against the returning officer. A certified copy of the interlocutor was ordered to be sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE Queen has appointed Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, K.C.S.I., C.B., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Thomas Seccombe has finally retired, after sixty-three continuous years of public duty, from the service of the State. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1829, and shortly after the assumption by her Majesty of the direct government of India, he was in 1860 appointed Financial Secretary of the India Office. In 1872 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State in addition to his other duties. In 1879 he resigned the office of Financial Secretary on the completion of fifty years of service, but he remained Assistant Under-Secretary of State till 1881. He had in 1878 been nominated a member of the Commission presided over by the Earl of Northbrook to determine the contribution payable by India towards Army effective charges incurred in England, and he has rendered gratuitous service in this capacity from 1881 to the present time. That Commission having made its final report, Sir Thomas Seccombe has now terminated his career.

CAPTAIN HOGGE, inspecting officer of the Imperial Service Troops will accompany the Kashmir infantry regiments moving in relief to Gilgit, as far as Kohala. Captain Kaye, R.A., will go through to Gilgit with the Kashmir mountain battery. The two guns of the Peshawar mountain battery, under orders for Mekran, will not leave Kohat for the present, owing to breaches on the Sind Valley Railway, and reported transport difficulties in the Mekran country. In all probability the guns will eventually be sent by way of Quetta in the autumn.

THE Secretary of State has confirmed his sanction for the expenditure of 73 lakhs of rupees on the construction of the Bareilly-Moradabad Railway.

THE bridge of boats over the Kabul river at Nowshera, which was swept away some little time ago, will not be reconstructed until the flood season is over, about the middle of next month.

A RELIABLE report comes from Khost *via* the Kurram Valley that the Khost people are up, and that the Governor is in Jardon, which is closely invested by the insurgent tribesmen.

THERE are probably not a few old Rugbeians in India who value the memory of Dr. Arnold, writes a contemporary, and will be glad to hear that a movement, backed by an influential committee, has been set on foot to place a memorial of the great disciplinarian in Westminster Abbey. The memorial will probably take the shape of a medallion portrait to be executed by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, A. R. A. The cost is estimated at from £900 to £1,000, of which about £400 has already been subscribed. Among the Anglo-Indians on the General Committee are Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir Charles Bernard, and Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr. To the last named, at 67, Lowndes Square, S. W., subscriptions may be addressed.

FROM native sources, writes the Lahore paper, we learn that the Russians have massed all their scattered troops in the Khokand region amounting to 25,000 men in two divisions, at Marghilan and Indajan respectively, with what object was not known when the news left, but it is rumoured the destination was the Pamirs.

THE crop reports show the Berar cotton area to be 3 per cent. below the average. The condition is favourable, and a satisfactory outturn is expected. The sesamum crop generally is good and promising.

OWING to the state of his health, Mr. J. L. Mackay proceeds to Simla for a rest and change early this week. Meanwhile it is proposed to form a small sub-committee to attend to the general interest of the Association, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. A. Anderson, W. J. M. McCaw, Reg. Murray, A. C. Marshall, W. K. Eddis, Keith Douglas, S. Finney, H. M. Ross, O. Schmidt. W. T. Spink, R. D. Mehta, George Irving, Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.I.E., Nawab Nur Mahomed Ali, and Nawab Abdul Lutiff Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Mr. H. M. Ross will act as honorary secretary.

HEAVY rain has fallen along the N.-W. Line from Cuddapah to Madras. The rain in and around Madras during the last few days has been almost unprecedented, and but for the direction of the wind it would seem as if the North-East monsoon were upon Madras. The Cooum and Adyar rivers are in flood and three parts of the Island are under water.

THE intelligent chronicler of Manipur, writes the *Pioneer*, will some day, no doubt, set it down, that after tens had fallen by the sword of the white man, thousands were preserved alive by his lancet. When the annual vaccination report for Assam was written, Manipur had been in British hands for less than a year, but in that time no fewer than 7,481 people were protected from a disease which had long ravaged the State. The Nagas, too, have been diligently vaccinated, so that the last year's record shows an advance of over ten thousand cases upon the previous year. It could not be expected that the record for the whole province of Assam would compete with these remarkable figures, but in the aggregate there has been an improvement of 20,000 cases, and of 23,000 successful operations. The statistics of success owe their growth mainly to the excellence of the lymph supplied from the "Bovine Vaccine Depot" at Shillong, where Surgeon-Major R. Neil Campbell continues to do valuable work. Surgeon-Colonel Costello, by the way, finds occasion to criticise severely the inspection work done by some Civil Surgeons in the Province, and apparently the rebuke is merited.

MR. J. M. M. BISHOP, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, died at Woking near London, on Saturday, the 30th July, while undergoing an operation for abscess of the liver. In him, writes the local paper, the Punjab Police loses one of its most efficient young officers, who has done excellent work in every district in which he served, notably Delhi. He was selected on several occasions for special duty, such as recruiting for Burma, the command of the police details sent up to Kohat last year for duty at the Samana Campaign, and more recently as the officer to start the Police School at Phillour. His health broke down early in March, and he was compelled to go home on sick leave.

THE prospectus of the early autumn sky races in Upper India are of the brightest. The recent Lucknow meeting was a splendid success, and to judge by the first entries sent in for Debra, Meerut and Agra the meetings at each of those places give promise of large fields and good sport. The first entries for the Umballa sky meeting have just been published and are on an equal scale with the sister fixtures. Rawalpindi does not indulge in sky meetings; but it should avail itself of the prevailing spirit, and try and secure some of the sporting enthusiasm. Bareilly has gradually slipped out of the running, and one never hears of any racing —on a modest scale or otherwise—projected or carried on there. The forthcoming meeting at Naini Tal should command a lot of public support. The added money is liberal, and the management in excellent hands.

BABU JOY GOBIND LAW has offered the Committee of the Zoological Garden the sum of Rs. 15,000 in aid of the scheme for establishing a laboratory for the investigation of the action of snake poison and the efficacy of alleged remedies.

CHOLERA in Lahore is decreasing rapidly; since Tuesday the number of cases has fallen fifty per cent.

CHOLERA has disappeared from Kashmir, as there have been no new cases reported either in the country or the capital for the last few days. The official report is now stopped. The Amar Nath pilgrims have returned, and no cholera cases have occurred among them.

THE HAMILTON MEMORIAL FUND has not been a success. The following extract from a letter received by Major Battye from Mr. Birch, A. R. A., the sculptor of the original statue exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880, which it was intended to reproduce, speaks for itself:—"London, 22nd July 1892. I am sorry to see by your letter of the 11th June that the appeal in India for funds to erect in Dublin the statue in bronze of Lieutenant Hamilton, V. C., has met with such a weak response. The subscriptions received and promised amount now to about £400, and as I fear that there is little hope for getting more, the committee purpose to purchase the model and present it to the Dublin Museum of Science and Art, where it will occupy a prominent position, with a suitable pedestal on which will be inscribed the names of those who fell with Lieutenant Hamilton at Kabul. I trust that those who have subscribed in India, will approve of this arrangement."

SOME curious arguments are being advanced in connection with the opening out of Madras by railways, observes a contemporary. The Southern Presidency seems to consider it is a grievance that the Sambulpur-Cuttack extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company should be made, while the line from Bezwada to Madras is shelved. It is said that this extension will "draw off all the best of the traffic from Orissa and the northern part of Madras:" but it is not plain how the conclusion is arrived at. No doubt in due time the Cuttack-Calcutta section of the East Coast Railway will attract such traffic as there may be from Orissa and even further south, Calcutta being the port to which that traffic should naturally gravitate, as there are only open roadsheds along the east coast north of Vizagapatam. The Sambulpur-Cuttack line really comes under the heading of a protective railway: it will link Orissa, where scarcity is so common, with the rich grain tracts of the Central Provinces and the urgency for its construction is fully admitted. In a commercial sense, too, it should pay handsomely, for it will carry lakhs of pilgrims every year to within a few miles of Puri with its sacred Temple of Jagannath. Hindus from Bengal and Behar will travel *via* Assensole junction, while those from the North-West Provinces and Upper India will find that the Katni-Bilaspur line gives them an easy route to the shrine. From Allahabad to Cuttack will be not much longer than from the same towns to Calcutta. At present the pilgrims have to travel long distances by the roads, unless they make for Calcutta and thence journey through Midnapore. The Bengal-Nagpore Company are quite within their "territorial" right in extending their line to the East Coast system, and the Sambulpure-Cuttack branch scheme is well worthy of public support. The Government of India have consented to the project, and it is certain to be carried out with all possible speed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Guardian*, who signs himself "With Christian regards, an Old Missionary" shows how the Army might be reduced by at least 20,000 men, and the rains made to fall in due season, namely, by abandoning the wicked opium revenue. "Dear Friend," he writes,—

"The Indian Government does not scruple to resort to immoral ways and means to raise the revenue. The God of heaven is ignored and Mammon is worshipped. But the golden calf will neither carry them back to the "flesh pots" nor conduct them through the wilderness. If the Government had faith in God —how can they when they go contrary to Him?—they could well curtail expenses, and reduce the army by at least 20,000. Not only so; if they feared God, He could give them the rains in due season, and in many ways bless the land and give prosperity (Ps. lxvii. 4-7). But what can we expect from a Godless Government? We should pray God to grant us righteous rulers. If there is no reform, the day of vengeance will come, as it did in the Mutiny and in America."

It is clear that Sir David Barbour, if he were not above taking a hint from the contributors of the *Bombay Guardian*, could easily balance his Budget, even with the rupee at 1s. 2½d. The Rev. J. C. Grubb, we learn from our weekly contemporary, can obtain money to the exact amount required by simply applying for it in the right quarter and in the right spirit.

"At Sydney we were joyfully received. A number of the clergy threw open their churches to us, and their hearts too. The Melbourne people added their prayers to those at Sydney, and there was a flood of blessing sweeping everything before it. I am sure the prayers of Keswick were not behind. God told us to trust Him still more in Sydney, and especially for personal needs. Let me give you one or two examples. Perhaps I ought to tell you we were not always very flush of cash. For instance, at one place we had not enough money to pay for our tickets back to Melbourne. There were seven of us, and it was nearly two hundred miles. We should have been willing to walk, but we did not quite think that was the Lord's will. So we had a prayer-meeting —"O Lord, we have only a few pounds left, so please send us some money." That afternoon, as Mr. Campbell was going along the street a gentleman touched him, and said: "Give that to Mr. Grubb, please." He looked at it and it was ten pounds. Next morning brought a letter in which there was a cheque for £100. When I got back to Caulfield I found £35 more. One day we would be down to sixpence, and another day we would be up to £300. Oh, it is lovely to trust the Lord for money. And I may tell you that my income during the mission was £3,500. I got it all, and I spent it all; for we believe in having no balances over. When we were in Sydney we were rather down again in pocket, so we had a little prayer-meeting. At that time we wanted to send four missionaries to Ceylon. David also had it laid on his heart to return with them to Ceylon. What about the money? We wanted £125, and we prayed for that in the morning. In the afternoon a letter arrived from England containing £100. So we gave it to Mr. Bidlake, who went down to the office of the ship, and although the price of the tickets was £125, the man, without any pressing, took off twenty per cent.; so the £100 paid for them exactly. The Lord knew all about the discount, so he only sent us the £100. Off they sailed for Ceylon with their souls rejoicing."

RIFLE MATCH.

AN interesting rifle match between teams of 12 men a side representing the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers and the Bombay Rifle Club took place at Santa Cruz on Friday, 26th. Owing to the very heavy rain the previous night the range was rather wet, several small streams running through it, the crossing of which caused some little amusement. The shooting commenced about 7 a. m., and was continued without intermission until the match was over at 11 a. m.

The shooting was very even throughout, at the 200 yards the Bombay Rifle Club was leading by one point at the 500 yards they were only able to increase their lead by four points.

At 600 yards the competition was watched with the keenest interest, and, as each squad finished at this distance, the results were eagerly discussed; sometimes one team having a slight advantage and sometimes the other.

The Volunteers were first to finish, and it was not until the last two members of the Rifle Club team had fired eleven shots out of fourteen that they were able to tie their opponents. The next shot only scored an outer, but both had the satisfaction of bringing up the bull's-eye disc for their last shot, leaving the Rifle Club the winners by 12 points.

The Railway Volunteers are to be congratulated on their plucky challenge and gallant fight.

It was agreed to have a silver spoon competition on the 600 yards distance with the usual entrance fee. eighteen members entered making two spoons, a member of each team winning one. This will not be counted in the aggregate on handicap.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieut F W English	25	30	25	80
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott	22	29	26	77
Cr-Sergt G B Brown	27	24	24	75
Sergt D G Parkin	21	22	28	71
Corpl J A McKinnon	22	23	26	71
Sergt-Major J H Downing	27	25	19	71
Arty-Sergt J Baldock	21	26	23	70
Cr-Sergt H Black	15	22	27	64
Capt F A Little	16	24	24	*64
Lieut T M English	27	19	26	72
Sergt W Fry	15	25	15	55
Sergt-Instr J Moore	23	13	15	51
Totals	250	293	270	811

* Carbine.

B. B. AND C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

Vol F Oliveira	25	30	25	80
Corpl D B Cavill	20	24	28	76
Vol M Fernandes	21	25	28	74
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes	27	25	22	74
Sergt-Major H Booth	17	26	29	69
Capt C F Harrison	20	26	23	69
Vol A D'Souza	18	23	24	65
Lce-Corpl R Mackesy	15	25	23	63
Vol W Mackeson	19	26	17	62
Vol F Almeida	26	21	14	61
Lce-Corpl C Parker	20	20	15	55
Sergt-Instr J G Holland	19	11	21	51
Totals	219	286	264	799

SPOON COMPETITION.

	600 yds.
Corpl D B Cavill	28*
Sergt D G Parkin	28†
Cr-Sergt H Black	27
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott	26
Corpl J A McKinnon	26
Sergt-Major H Booth	26
Capt F A Little	26†
Lieut F W English	25
Cr-Sergt J B Brown	24
Capt C F Harrison	23
Arty-Sergt J Baldock	23
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes	22
Sergt-Instr J G Holland	21
Lieut T M English	20
Sergt-Major J H Downing	19
Vol W Mackeson	17
Sergt W Fry	15
Sergt-Instr J Moore	15

* Winner of the 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon.
‡ 2 Added points (carbine).

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SATURDAY.

(Before RAO BAHADUR GUNPATRAO BHASKERJEE.—2nd Judge.)

A DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP MONETARY TRANSACTION.

LALAMUL SUNGUMLALL *vs.* GUNGAPARSAD TOON GANATH and SHOMPARSAD DOORGAPARSAD.

Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sorabji Bezonji, pleader, represented the second defendant, while the first defendant did not appear in Court.

In this suit, the plaintiff claimed to recover from the first defendant personally, and from the second defendant, as son and heir and legal representative of his late father Doorgaparsad, the sum of Rs. 621, being the balance of an account for the moneys advanced by the plaintiff to the defendants and for sums paid by the plaintiff under (hundis) written by the defendant's firm from Murree from the 11th of March 1887 to the 22nd of March 1892.

Mr. Sorabjee, on behalf of the second defendant, argued that he had no liability in the transaction and denied that his client's father was ever a partner with the first defendant. He further contended that the Court had no jurisdiction over the second defendant, as he was an inhabitant of Kanoj, a place at Farukabad, and that the claim was time-barred. He stated that his client's father and the first defendant were cousins, and that the deceased Doorgaparsad had died twelve years ago, and since his death the two defendants fell out, whereupon a partition suit was filed by his client against the first defendant in the year 1887 in the Court of Kanoj, and that the case was referred to the arbitration of a punch at that place. An award was made by the panch, whereby the ancestral and all other property held by the fathers of both the defendants respectively in partnership were directed to be divided between them, and the second defendant was further awarded Rs. 2,500 from the share of the first defendant. The first defendant did not pay the amount as directed when the second defendant had issued an attachment against him and attached his property, worth about Rs. 400, and for the balance the execution was still pending in the Court at Kanoj. The first defendant had now merely out of spite put up the plaintiff to file this suit against himself and the second defendant, and in like manner he had also set up one Ajoodiaparsad to file another suit against himself and the second defendant in the Court at Farukabad for partnership accounts, but that suit was dismissed by the Subordinate Judge of that place against the second defendant. His Honour, in delivering judgment, observed that it was not proved that the second defendant's father was concerned, or had anything to do with the hundis or the accounts, for which the present suit was filed, and that there was evidence to show that the defendants were at daggers drawn with each other. His Honour accordingly passed a decree against the first defendant only for the amount claimed, and dismissed the suit against the second defendant and certified Rs. 34 as professional costs of the second defendant's pleader.

WE have not said much lately about the wretched Pahang business, writes the *Penang Gazette*, because there has not been much to say. The same weak and foolish policy has been pursued, with the same results. There have been marches and counter marches, a few fusillades, a few casualties, and the rebels are declared to have fled; but, for all that, they have turned up elsewhere. Nine months have rolled by since the outbreak—quite long enough to test the fitness of such a policy as that adopted, and again we have to say that we are no nearer an end than we were at the beginning. Rather, we are further from it; for in December last, when the outbreak occurred, there was but one rebel chief, the ex-Orang Kaya Semantan; whereas now there are four, that is to say, the Penglima Muda Jempol, Mat Kilau, the son of Toh Gajah, and now that robust and powerful chief himself has been added. When we consider that this latter gentleman was in command of one of the divisions of the Sultan's forces sent quite recently to catch the ex-Orang Kaya, an expedition the sincerity and earnestness of which was fitly illustrated by the veracious anecdote of his Highness' having stopped to shoot pigeons by the way, and that this same chief has now thrown off the mask and declared himself a rebel to all intents and purposes, it cannot but excite a smile to see the same kind of trust being placed in native chiefs and policy alike,—a trust which has been so belied by the results. It is quite clear from the reports we published from the Singapore papers recently, and the reference to a Selangor incident that the matter is rather gathering in gravity. Not only have nine months elasped and still the rebels remain unsubdued; not only are there now four rebel chiefs instead of one; not only is one of those three accessions to the rebel strength one of the four great chiefs of the country; but it also appears there are certain active sympathisers outside the Pahang borders. One of these sympathisers, a Selangar Ulu chief, is charged with supplying the rebels with munitions of war; and for one case of this nature detected, how many, we ask, are there likely to be still undetected? And if so, how long is the war to go on?

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. E. S. GRIFFIN, Royal Horse Artillery proceeds home to join "O" Battery, into which he has exchanged.

LIEUTENANT A. H. CUNNINGHAM, Royal Engineers, is appointed Company Officer in the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE leave granted to Lieutenant J. N. Purvis, Highland Light Infantry, is extended to the 18th February next.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Majors A. A. Garstin and T. Harris, Middlesex Regiment.

CAPTAIN R. G. Spurrell, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, Adjutant, Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, is rejoining his regiment for duty.

THE company of the Wiltshire regiment located at Sipri will be relieved by another company from regimental head-quarters at Jhansi.

CAPTAIN H. C. WYLLY, Depoty Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, is appointed Chief Instructor at the School of Musketry, Chungla Gully.

THE command of the Sind District, during the absence of Brigadier-General Boyce Combe on four months' leave on private affairs, to England, will be exercised by Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C. B., Commandnat, 1st Beloch Regiment.

THE undermentioned Lieutenants of Engineers are under orders for duty in India and will probably embark on the 14th proximo:—C. A. Elliott; E. H. E. Green; C. G. W. Hunter: J. B. MacGeorge; D. Elphinston; and W. E. Manser.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master General, Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp, proceeds on Tour of Inspection to Sirur and Ahmednagar on the 5th September next, travelling by dak, and will return to Poona by rail via Dhond, leaving Ahmednagar at 1-41 a. m. on Saturday, the 10th idem.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Brigadier General F. Lance, Commanding Presidency District, privilege leave to Simla till 30th September; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, to England for 4 months and 15 days, on medical certificate; Lieutenant C. M. Crawford, 2-5th Gurkhas, and Lieutenant H. B. Galloway, Seaforth Highlanders, to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion.—Major H. J. Archdale, Welsh Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalion—Major A. B. Mainwaring, Welsh Fusiliers; Captain C. A. King-Hall, Munsters Fusiliers; Lieutenants F. E. Conningham, Border Regiment; G. P. Evans and N. B. Dunscombe, South Wales Borderers; F. G. K. Jackson, Manchester Regiment; C. O. L. Barlow, Lincolnshire Regiment; W. W. F. C. Musgrave, West Yorkshire Regiment; S. H. Tordiff and F. D. Browne, Wiltshire Regiment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Thibet, 1,665 tons, Captain W W Wibmer, sailed on Saturday last, for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Swordsman, 719 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Venetia, 1,609 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Honkgong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE McIver Line s s Ionia, 3,573 tons, Captain E M Boyle, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa and Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgn-Major and Mrs Little, Mr Anderson and Mr Ivozes.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Midley, Mr Abdul Rahaman Hajee, Apothecary D Crumley, and 69 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,103 tons, Captain William Frame, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F K O'Brien, Mrs O'Brien and 3 children, Mr W G Fowler, Mrs Fowler and 2 children. Major and Mrs Weston, Lieut A W Warden, and Captain F F Minchin.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Batoum, Aug 6.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Aug 23.
	Kirby Hall (s)	.....	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Mauritius.
	Thibet (s)	Wibmer	China, &c.
	Swordsman (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Ionia (s)	Boyle	Antwerp, &c.
	Cy of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Liverpool.
28	Rheinfels (s)	Webber	Hamburg, &c.
	Nawab (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, &c.
	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Cutch and Karachi.
" Brindisi, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
23	Katoria s	Gray	Rangoon, August 17.
	Kola s	Faussett	Rangoon, August 20.
	Inishowen Head s	Thompson	Cardiff, July 4.
24	Nerbudda s	Anderson	Cuddalore, August 10.
	Carradale s	Dickman	Bombay, August 14.
	Clan Matheson s	Beer	Liverpool, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.—Steamers Kohinur and Congella.
August 24.—Steamer City of Calcutta, and barque Misti.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
23	Rajpootana s	.....	Calcutta.
24	Scindia s	.....	Rangoon.
	Rudesheimer s	.....	Hamburg.
25	Sirsa s	.....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
24	Nizam s	.....	Calcutta.
	Kerbela s	.....	Rangoon.
	Rajpootana s	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM LONDON.

Afghan s—19 cases tobacco, Damoder Ruttonsey.
Almora s—2 cases paper and envelopes, H Abdoolally; 100 drums linseed oil, N Surafally and Co; 23 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Corradale s—100 drums linseed oil, E A Currim; 60 drums linseed oil, S Noorbhoy; 12 cases varnish, and 60 drums linseed, A Abdoolhoosein.
Shannon s—3 cases paper, H Abdoolally.
Rosetta s—121 packages paper, The "Times of India," 8 cases paper, and 8 cases camphor blocks, S A S Dawood; 15 bales papers, The "Bombay Gazette"; 8 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 8 bales paper, B Furdoonjee and Co; 13 cases oilmanstores, &c, B Nuzerally; 7 cases books, Sunder Pandurang.

FROM TRIESTE.

Achille s—80 packages paper, K Abdoolhoosein; 79 packages paper, E M Abdoolally and Co; 20 cases soap, A Tyebally; 51 cases soap, M H Gunnoe; 33 cases soap, &c, A Thavurbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—350 barrels alizarine, A Bhaijee; 250 cases candles, Lyon and Co; 60 cases glassware, G Poonja; 58 cases glassware, J Rummul; 22 cases paper, S A S Dawood; 30 cases paper, N Heptoolabhoy; 50 cases condensed milk, E Rolfsen and Co; 133 cases glassware, M Currumsey; 265 cases candles, H H Ahmed.
Ehrenfels s—50 bales paper, U Hirchhorn and Co.

FROM NEW YORK

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tumnels, Gollkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops" Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

STOCK TAKING-CLEARANCE SALE.—For a SHORT TIME ONLY. 4 Good copyright Songs for Re. 1. No selection allowed. The Music is already done up in parcels for post; largest stock of music in India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

TRICYCLE FOR SALE.—Cost Rs. 450 in England. Selling Price Rs. 185. Owner going Home. Apply to Manager, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED GRANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-8 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTIWALA'S PILE SPECIFIC is a very efficacious Vegetable Preparation, which radically cures Piles, external or internal bleeding or blind, in three or four doses. It is a remedy of very great value and acts very speedily. Price 8 As. per box. For Certificates of Cures apply for Hand-bills to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—The FOURTH STOREY of D.C. Comrigar's House, open on all sides, next to Dr. Lisboa's, Chanlanwadi Road. Apply on the Premises.

RECEIVED, American 8-day Regulators, Rs. 25, and with date Rs. 30. Guaranteed for 5 Years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, 2 GENTLEMEN to join in Advertiser's Bungalow, beautiful situation on Ridge. Moderate Terms. Apply to "E. M.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, lately arrived from England, and a good GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOLAR, SITUATION as TUTOR in a Family or Correspondence Clerk in some Office.—Apply to "P. G.," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N." care of this Office.

IF you are really in want of Good DOMESTIC SERVANTS and OFFICE CLERKS, go to the REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where you will get Good Certified Men.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ½ plate, with compensation Balances, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURRETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TENNIS SHOES! Holdfast Tennis Shoes with India Rubber Soles and of the best make, Rs. 8 per pair. Champion Tennis Bats, Rs. 12-8 each. Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls, Rs. 10-8 per doz.; Championship Tennis Balls, Rs. 10-8 per doz.—BULL and Co, Apollo Bunder, Importers of Bouril.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—On Cumbalia Hill, from 1st October a very desirable BUNGALOW, having a charming view of the Sea; and containing Dining, Drawing, and Billiard Rooms, four Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms attached. Rent Rs. 300 per month. For further particulars apply to "N. H," care of this Paper.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-8d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

!!! MUSIC !!!—The Mountebanks "The Basoche," Latest Comic Operas. Largest selection of newest Songs, Dance Music, etc., procurable. Price lists on application.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

TEAS.—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS; Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during the time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires EMPLOYMENT of any outdoor work, has had varied experience of such in all parts of the World. Up-Country preferred. Address "R. A.," care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 25 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL," ARRIVED

28th August, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th August, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

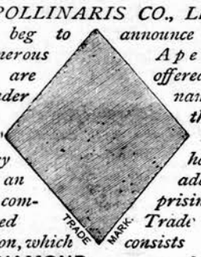
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.
THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.
Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—
Quarter Plate ..... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4½ ..... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ..... 5 Annas per Copy.
Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

A further recovery of 3-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday at 38½d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 83⅜ cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87¼ dollars. Four per cent. Silver securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in London, at £62⅞. Consols declined ⅛ to 97; and Indian Sterling Loan ¼ to 106¼. The market rates of discount were unaltered, the Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Bills on Bombay, and 2½ lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 2 21-32d.; and 17 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 21-32d. to 11-16d., the higher rate being 1-32d. above the extreme price obtained for the extra Bills placed on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅜d. French Rentes on Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18½.

To-day there has been no further change in the price of Silver in London or New York; and other financial quotations in London are unaltered.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,920,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening: Surats quiet; and arrivals dull; but with both spot and arrival prices unaltered; the total Sales having been only 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady; but Reuter quotes 40s Mule Twist ¼d. lower, at 6⅜d. per lb.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; but all quotations are unchanged. The Sales are 5,000 bales; and the day's Imports 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Rather less business was doing in Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in the week preceding, the total Sales having aggregated 38,000 bales, the same quantity having been forwarded to consumers. The week's Imports were 9,000 bales less, at 13,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 34,000 bales, but as it stood yesterday, it was 473,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 719,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of Surats remained at 46,000 bales. The total visible supply had decreased during the week by 60,000 bales and of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales less in sight; the comparative figures now showing an increase in the total supply for all Europe of 980,000 bales, and of 1,557,000 bales, as against last year, and the year before, respectively, and a decrease in the case of Surats of 70,000 bales, and 243,000 bales, in the same comparison. The price of ready Mid.-Americans was the same price in Liverpool yesterday as on the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher; and the former was 5-8d. lower than at the same time last year, and 2½d. below the rate ruling in 1890.

In New York yesterday, prices of Cotton were unchanged at 7⅞ for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 6·97 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the total increase in Receipts this season compared with last is 121,000 bales, and against the previous year 1,260,000 bales.

The price of ready Cotton in New York is unaltered again to-day; but September Futures have advanced 5 points, to 7·02 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are again 3,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,020,000 bales, compared with 9,010,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	11,000	51,000	43,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	7,000	11,000	7,000
,, ,, Continent	4,000	1,000	....
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	7,078,003	6,957,000	5,818,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	3,303,000	3,329,000	2,827,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,514,000	2,442,000	2,024,000
,, Stock in the Ports	403,000	216,000	75,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,680,000	1,703,000	1,122,730
,, ,, Surats	254,000	334,000	507,430
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,366,000	893,000	647,290
,, London	11,000	22,000	29,000
American afloat	20,000	10,000	10,000
East Indian ,,	20,000	20,000	35,000
Total ...	1,417,000	945,000	721,290
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 9-16d.	6 3-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3¾d.	3¼d.	4¼d.
Difference	9-16d.	1 1-16d.	1 11-16d.

Our local Cotton, Wheat, and Seed markets have remained closed to-day for the native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	284 bales.
Wheat	31,992 cwts.
Linseed	4,018 ,,
Rapeseed	3,773 ,,
Poppyseed	1,308 ,,
Castorseed	631 ,,

Freights are dull, with very little demand in any position apparent; but particularly for ready tonnage.

Exchange.—The Banks re-opened to-day after the *Ganpatti* holiday, and the feeling has been quiet but steady throughout. Very little business has been doing, however, in any direction, hardly a transaction having transpired either in Bank or Private Paper, and no sales of Gold have been reported. We quote closing rates as follows; with a weaker feeling:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·58	,,

Government Paper.—This market re-opened at a serious decline from Thursday's closing rates, and Fours for cash have been quoted at 103 9-16, the same rate having been named for the settlement, the September account being called 103⅜. At this reduction the market was steady till the close, when 1-16 per cent. lower was named. 103, nominal, has still been quoted for 4½ per Cents.

Shares.—This market has remained closed to-day for the native holiday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	2	40 p.m.	23	57
Teheran	27	10	30 p.m.	...	53
Suez	28	2	35 p.m.	...	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 28th August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	...	2
,, Kurrachee	..	8	...	1
,, Madras	...	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PREVOST—August 27, at 6, Hornby Road, Bombay, the wife of F. A. Prevost, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CARSTENSEN—August 27, at the Victoria Gardens Bungalow, of typhoid, Gustav Hugh Carstensen, Superintendent of Municipal Gardens, Bombay, Gr. Hort. R. D. Agr. Coll. (Copenhagen), aged 37. (Danish papers please copy.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR—August 1, at the Manor House, Monkton Farleigh, Wilts, the wife of S R Arthur, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
SIMPSON—August 7, at Rhydian, Stoke-by-Nayland, Colchester, the wife of F M Simpson, of Colombo, Ceylon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIGNISH—JAMESON—August 6, at St Mary's Church The Boltons, Col Baron Craignish, Equerry to H R H the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, to Emily Margaret, daughter of late Col H Mitchell, Madras Staff Corps, and widow of late Capt O B Jameson, formerly of the 11th Hussars and 2nd Life Guards.
EVANS—DICKINSON—August 4, at St. George's, Hanover-square, J W Evans, Surgn-Major, Indian Medical Service, son of the late J S Evans, of Trevaughan, Carmarthen, to Mary Florence, daughter of W H Dickinson, M D, 9, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair.
HARRISON—EDWARDS—August 3, at Great Ness, the Rev W F L Harrison to Gertrude Helen, daughter of Col Edwards, of Ness Strange, Shropshire, late of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.
MEADE—MOORE—August 4, at St Luke's, Maidenhead, J de C Meade, Capt, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Madeline Annie, second daughter of C H Moore, late H M Royal Canadian Rifles.

DEATHS.

AHMAD ALI—July 31, at Florence, Margaret Lady Ahmad Ali, wife of Nawab Syud Ahmed Ali, of Calcutta, and the beloved mother of the Begum Ahmadee, aged 46.
CHALMERS—August 10, at Carylls, Faygate, Sussex, Lieut-Gen S Chalmers, of H M Indian Army, aged 59.
CREWE—August 5, at Erbach in Odenwald, Germany, Henry, son of late Col W Crewe, Mad S C, aged 48.
PEASE—August 3, at Brighton, Lady Pease, wife of Sir J W Pease, Bart, M P, of Hutton Low Cross, Guisborough, Yorks, aged 56.
SOMERVILLE—August 6, at St James's-square, Nottinghill, Elizabeth Mary Gooding, widow of late J J Somerville, Capt in the 26th Madras Native Infantry.
UNDERWOOD—August 1, at St Thomas' Home, W E Underwood, Indian Civil Service, Madras Presidency, aged 57.
WATT—August 6, at Horton, Henrietta Hunter Watt, daughter of late A C Watt, of Horton Hall, Leek, and of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 21.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1892.

It is evident that the importance of the Indian Currency Question impresses itself more and more on the public mind in England. We need not be in the least surprised to learn that no two opinions agree. There is room for divergence of view, except on the one point, that prompt measures are of the essence of any remedy. Sir George Chesney, we are glad to learn, has pointed out the folly of Sir William Fowler's view, which is also shared by the *Times*, that hasty changes are to be deprecated. Seeing that the evil has been growing for the last ten years, and that until the rupee fell to less than fifteen pence the matter had not been taken up in a serious spirit, it is clear that what is to be deprecated is not haste, but its opposite. Sir George Chesney, it is refreshing to find, severely condemns the Indian authorities—*quorum pars fuit*—for considering for ten years, and doing nothing. He sees no reason why the Government should recoil from doing that which the Austro-Hungarian Government has done with entire success, stop the increased coinage of silver. In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the value of the florin was raised by that step from thirty-three per cent. below the gold value to eighteen per cent., and there has never been even a suspicion of a spurious coinage taking the place of the legitimate coin. The temptation to coin shillings and florins in England is sufficiently strong from the point of view of possible profit, but a spurious coinage has not been called into existence in Great Britain. It is not so easy a matter as might at first sight appear, to manufacture and put into circulation, large quantities of false coin. The necessary machinery for the outturn of coin by the ton is very costly, and could not be easily concealed in a cellar or a garret. No capitalist would risk money in such an undertaking, and even if he did, he would be sure to be betrayed by the agents employed to put the spurious coins into circulation. That the danger is imaginary is proved by the experience of every country in Europe and in the United States. There is nothing in this bogey which need deter the Government from closing the mints to the free coinage of silver and thereby raising the value of the rupee, with a view to the fixing later on of a ratio between silver and gold.

The suggestion of Sir H. Seymour King that a Royal Commission of experts should be formed to examine into the various schemes for establishing a gold standard is open to the obvious objection that it would involve a considerable loss of valuable time which is one of the main elements in the situation. A Royal Commission could not add to our knowledge on the question, for all the factors are familiar to every expert in Europe and in India. The whole problem has been threshed out again and again in every civilised country, and the invariable result has been that when the advantages and the disadvantages have been weighed, it has been decided that if there is to be a monometallic standard, gold and not silver gives the best prospect of stability. If the gold interest in England be sufficiently strong to compel the Government to negative every proposal for an international bi-metallic arrangement, the only alternative is the adoption of a gold currency like that in all the rest of the great States, if we are to escape from the perilous isolation in which India now stands. Suggestions of more or less value are pouring in from many quarters. Sir Theodore Hope's proposal that India should enter into an international agreement at the Monetary Conference irrespective of England deserves consideration. India can offer a *quid pro quo* to the United States and the Latin Union which would possibly induce them to dispense with the concurrence of England in an international agreement for the establishment of bi-metallism. It is a distinct point gained that we are no longer confronted with the *non possumus* which was until quite recently the current formula. The *Times* frankly states that the gold standard would afford the most complete remedy for the monetary troubles of India. The *Financial Times*, which may not be a great authority on such questions, but which undoubtedly reflects the prevailing views in London business circles, admits that the suspension of the free coinage of silver would avert a crisis, and give time to provide a permanent solution of the currency question. In India the proposal to close the mints to the free coinage of silver was avowedly intended to pave the way for other measures, the first of which would be, the fixing of a convenient ratio between the value of the rupee, and the gold standard to be eventually adopted. This proposal does not now savour of financial heresy even in the City of London.

It is to be regretted that the Member for Central Finsbury is not more in touch with Indian opinion on the currency question. He applies to the conditions with which the Indian Government, the Indian tax-payer, and the Indian merchant are now confronted the laissez faire doctrines which Sir Frank Forbes Adam found so easy of application five or six years ago, when he imagined that the rupee if left to itself wound find its "natural level." We now know what the natural level of the rupee means. The rupee is no longer at 1s. 5d., it is at 1s. 2¼d. Before the close of the year it may be at a shilling, and if the American Congress puts its silver hoards into the market, there is no reason whatever why the rupee should not find its natural level at 10d. or 8d. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, echoing the *Standard*, is of opinion that the present trouble is solely due to the inordinate drain on India for the home charges. The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Mackay, in his able speech at the recent meeting of the Currency Association in Calcutta, pointed out once more what every one ought now to know by heart, that these charges represent in great part payments for money invested in Indian railways and other public works. Over eight millions sterling goes to England to pay interest on ordinary and railway debt. Nearly five millions are paid on military account for the defence of India against foreign aggression. Of the remainder of the home charges, amounting to three millions, two millions are payments for services rendered, which can no more be wiped out with a sponge than the payments for interest and on military account. The margin for possible retrenchment is inconsiderable, as Lord Beaconsfield would have said, it is a mere flea-bite compared to the crores which disappear in the ever deepening gulf of loss by exchange. These crores are increasing year by year. Of the four crores of enhanced taxation imposed during the last six years, over two have been swallowed up, not by any increase of the Home Charges, but by the loss of exchange. Every penny of depreciation of the rupee means the loss of still another crore. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji writes to the *Times* about the Indian ryots being squeezed either to compensate English officials or to establish a gold standard. No one wants to squeeze the Indian ryot for either purpose. The suggestion in the *Times* that the Indian officials shall be compensated out of the Treasury for the diminution of their incomes was laughed to scorn. Not a single official rose to the suggestion or regarded it as serious. The reason a gold standard is proposed is that India may be saved from the ever-increasing losses inseparable from the degradation of the silver standard to which this Empire alone amongst the great States of the world stands committed. India cannot repudiate her obligations, and if they be still further increased as the result of American Legislation, which cannot be controlled from Calcutta or Simla, the Indian tax-payer will have to balance the Budget by submitting to additional taxation. It is to save the Indian tax-payer from the burden of a war taxation in time of peace, that it is proposed to obtain for the Government of India the power to deal with Indian currency questions exclusively from the point of view of Indian interests. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as member for India, ought to join heart and soul in the present movement, as Mr. Bradlaugh undoubtedly would have done, had he been spared.

We see no reason to doubt the statement of the Foreign Office that there is no foundation for the rumour that the Amir asked for assistance in resisting the Russian aggression on the Pamir. Such a request would be contrary to His Highness's diplomatic methods. He did not ask for such assistance to repair the loss at Penjdeh. He showed great coolness and even apparent indifference, stating that the loss of a few hundred men in a skirmish was nothing, and that Penjdeh itself was a place of no importance and was not worth fighting about. He is certain to take with equal coolness the fracas at Soma Tash, where a hot-tempered Afghan officer refused to parley with Colonel Yanoff, and offered personal violence to that officer, thus bringing on a collision with a superior force which was fatal to himself and eight others. It is more in accordance with the Amir's habitual coolness that he should, as the *Pioneer* states, have adopted the attitude of waiting for the British Government to indicate what course he is follow, seeing that the control of the external relations of Afghanistan is in the hands of that Government. This is precisely the attitude that he adopted at Rawal Pindi during the Penjdeh affair, and it has the obvious advantage that it leaves the settling of the difficult and delicate frontier complications, which may arise at any moment, to the negotiation of responsible Cabinets. At the present time Russia can have no motive whatever for precipitating war with a great European Power. A great famine is still on hand, and it has just been officially notified that the new harvest is deficient in sixteen provinces. The present need of the Empire is peace, and the Czar is not likely to bring about a collision with Great Britain with a light heart. The question of the right to the Alichur Pamir can and ought to be made the subject of negociations between the two Governments with a view to a delimitation of the frontier on that side. This course will be facilitated if the Amir, with the strong political sense which has so often stood him in good stead, has referred the Soma Tash affair to the British Government for consideration and disposal.

The names of the delegates chosen to represent England and India at the forthcoming Monetary Congress were announced and commented on in the week the mail left. The English representatives are, as we have stated, Sir William H. Houldsworth, one of the Conservative members for Manchester; Mr. Bertram Currie, of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., and a member of the India Council; and the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Deputy Governor of the Mint. The Indian delegates are General R. Strachey and Mr. G. H. Murray, the treasury official, who acted as Secretary of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver. Sir W. H. Houldsworth and General Strachey are bi-metallists. Mr. Currie, as a City banker, and Sir C. Fremantle are of course mono-metallists. Mr. Murray's views are not quite so well known, but it is presumed that as he has been selected as one of the representatives of the Indian Government, he at all events possesses bi-metallic leanings. We have taken some trouble through our London correspondent to ascertain the feeling of English bi-metallists on the subject, and find that they are not altogether satisfied with the composition of the British delegation. There is so far as can be gathered a consensus of opinion that considering the momentous nature of the issues involved no final decision should be arrived at by the Conference until its proceedings have been carefully and deliberately considered by the public, press, and parliaments of the various states represented. It is believed that when the delegates have completed their investigations they will agree to adjourn for a reasonable period, say, six months.

It is announced that the new House of Commons contains 237 known supporters of the anti-opium agitation and only 176 known opponents. The majority thus shown is, it is suggested, likely to be reinforced rather than weakened by the remaining 257 members, "some of whom are neutral and some doubtful, but a far larger number unknown." These, it is pointed out, include many whose attitude on "other similar questions" makes their support of the anti-opium cause almost certain. Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, in reply to inquiry as to what the future plan of campaign of that body is to be, says that they intend to urge the new Government to carry out the resolution passed by the late House of Commons in favour of total abolition so far as India is concerned. A memorial to this effect will be presented to Mr. Gladstone as early as possible, so the Financial Member of Council now knows what he has to expect; but he may go on preparing his next budget statement at all events without having to make provision for the loss of the whole of the revenue derived from the growth and sale of the poppy.

Mr. Blechynden, the gentleman chosen by the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta to represent them at the Chicago Exhibition has arrived in London, and has had a satisfactory interview with the Indian Committee. The members of the Committee present were:—Sir Owen Tudor Burne (in the chair), Sir George Birdwood, Sir Alexander Wilson, Mr. Kennedy (of the Foreign Office), Mr. Lionel Ashburner, Mr. Purdon Clarke, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. Vincent Robinson, and Mr. S. Digby (secretary). Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Royal Commission, also attended. Messrs. Tellery and Co., who have received a small grant from the Government of India, Rs. 10,000, will be accommodated in the same building as the Tea Association. In addition to the Tea Pavilion there will be two or three kiosks in different parts of the grounds. The Indian firms who have applied direct to the Royal Commission through the Committee in London will, if possible,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Owing to the prevalance of cholera at the Continental ports European emigration by the steamer lines via England has been stopped.

The deaths of the passengers from the Hamburg steamer, who were landed at Gravesend, are officially declared to have been from Asiatic cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Another death has taken place from cholera at Gravesend and two Hamburg emigrants have been attacked with cholera at Glasgow.

Latest advices state that the cholera has spread to Bremen Kiel and Rotterdam, and is rapidly extending to Hamburg, where the mortality is alarming.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Sir Theodore Hope, in a letter to the *Times*, proposes to allow India to settle the currency question and send delegates to the Monetary Conference to make International agreements, which shall not be binding on England.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Kent the latter were beaten by ten wickets.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In the cricket match between Lancashire and Nottingham the latter were beaten by an innings and sixty-nine runs. Nottingham thus loses the Championship.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION OF THE PAMIR QUESTION EXPECTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.

It is stated here on reliable authority that Lord Rosebery and M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, are exchanging views regarding the Russian advance in the Pamirs, and a satisfactory explanation of the matter is confidently expected.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Chinese Ambassador here proceeds to-day to St. Petersburg to demand the evacuation by the Russians of the Pamirs and Harkol (? Sarikol).

FLOODS AND PESTILENCE IN SIND.

DISASTROUS EFFECT ON TRADE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

In reply to a telegram sent by the President of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, complaining of the serious effects on the import and export trade of Karachi, the Manager of the N.-W. Railway telegraphed as follows :—"I have inspected the Radhan breaches ; every effort has been made to restore communication, but the flood is very heavy and we cannot be through until a fortnight hence, unless the floods subside. The Pritchard Canal, Youngwah, and Western Nara have all burst their banks, and the canal water is flowing through the railway." One very marked result of the floods is the paralysing effect it is exerting on trade. Exports of wheat from this port have practically ceased. The import trade in cotton and metals is suffering heavily, the requirements of the Punjab being supplied by Bombay and Calcutta. Native merchants and others have left Karachi for their native country, and this resulted in a perfect stagnation of business.

Mr. James, the Commissioner in Sind, returned here on Tuesday, and has been indefatigable in his efforts, personally moving about in all parts of the town.

The cholera epidemic has considerably abated and on Wednesday only 7 deaths were reported, but unfortunately on Friday a fresh outbreak occurred. If the present heavy winds continue the epidemic will entirely disappear.

The untimely death from sunstroke at Jacobabad, on Tuesday last, is reported of Mr. G. M. Urquhart, who acted for some time as Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, Bombay. It has cast a gloom on Karachi society, and the deepest sympathy is expressed for his widow.

The President of the local Corporation has replied as follows to the telegram of sympathy received from H. E. the Governor of Bombay :—"The Municipality is very grateful for your telegram of sympathy, and glad to be able to inform you that the sickness appears to be now abating. The executive officials have faced their work creditably." The public endorse the concluding words :—"With pleasure Mr. Strachan, C.E., Engineer and Secretary, and Dr. Kaka, Health Officer, have done their best, and the thanks of the European and Native communities, including the Military, are due for their successful efforts in suppressing the epidemic."

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 28.

His Highness the Nizam is staying with the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra at his beautiful palace Falaknamah.

The Misses Plowden will leave for England shortly. Mr. Plowden has no intention of going on leave as has been recently stated in some papers.

The Nizam's Government have opened an Engineering School at Warangal, where pupils will be trained for admission in the subordinate branches of the Public Works Department.

The monsoon races will take place on the 7th of September at Monlaali.

There will be a Horse Show held at Secunderabad on the 19th and 20th of September, and on the 22nd the Minister gives a shooting tournament at Bashir Bagh. He will also be at home on September 8, at Saroornagar.

The weather still continues wet, and cloudy ; the Hoosain Saugor and Meer Allum lakes are quite full.

The Nawab Ishdi Hassan's case comes off to-morrow, when Mr. Inverarity will appear for the complainant, and Mr. Eardley Norton for the accused.

The Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah's hounds met at Trimulgherry, on Thursday last, and had a goodrun. There was large field, including several ladies.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

CROSSING OF THE PAMIRS BY THE RUSSIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

Latest news to hand state that the Russians, having crossed the Pamirs, have quietly marched down the valleys through which the tributaries of the Oxus run. Following the course of the Alichur River, they have reached Soma Tash, and travelling from the Victoria Lake down to the bed of the Pamir River, have arrived at and occupied Langar Kisht, within five miles of the Afghan post of Kila Panjah. They have a detachment also at Bozai Gumbaz, whence their so-called exploring parties can easily reach the Baroghil and Kilik passes. In their present position Kila Panjah, which is held by three or four hundreds of the Amir's troops, and is the head-quarters of the Deputy Governor of Wakhan, is seriously threatened.

THE BOLAN RAILWAY.

Portions of the temporary Bolan Railway line, between Rindli and Hirok, which are liable to severe damage by floods, are to be taken up and stacked for the present.

TRANSFER OF REGIMENTAL CENTRES.

It has been decided to transfer the regimental centre of the 20th, 21st, and 26th Punjab Infantry, from Peshawur to Jhelum ; and the regimental centre of the 29th, 30th, and 31st, from Jhelum to Peshawur.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces have just been relieved from a serious monetary difficulty. One of Sir Auckland Colvin's chief reforms has been the introduction of water-supply in important towns of the North-West ; and the cost, however, has proved a severe burden on the Municipal revenues. By the original arrangement the money was advanced by the Imperial to Local Government at four per cent. interest ; the latter lending to Municipalities at four-and-a-half per cent., the extra half per cent. being added to cover the risks. Practically, however, there are no risks, and in future the interest charged for Municipal loans will be only four per cent. The amount of the half per cent. demand during the last two years will be refunded. In order to secure immediate relief this is to be considered one of Sir Auckland's wisest acts of policy. Notwithstanding the excellent sanitary results accruing from the water-works, caste prejudice, combined with the burden of taxation incidental thereto, had brought the scheme into very serious disrepute with the natives.

DEFALCATIONS IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Serious defalcations have occurred in the Commissariat Department at Kan, in the Myingyan District. Government has decided to convene a court-of-enquiry to investigate the matter. The losses reported amount to over rupees twenty-two thousand and the date as far back as July, 1891.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived at Singapore, on the 26th.

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

The mail steamer Rosetta from Bombay has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
Bar Silver	38¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	38,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	13,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,366,000	"
" " " Surats	46,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	11,000	"

ARRIVAL OF LADY LANSDOWNE.

HER EXCELLENCY the Marchioness of Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and the Hon. Miss Roberts, daughter of Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of India, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Brindisi, by the mail steamer Siam, which anchored in the harbour at 1 p.m. After the mail steamer had anchored, Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, and Captain Nuthall, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, who represented Lord Harris, proceeded on board to receive her Excellency Lady Lansdowne, who landed at the Apollo Bunder, at 2-30 p.m., and proceeded with Lord William Beresford and Miss Roberts to Captain Hext's bungalow, where they remained as guests until 9-30 o'clock, when they proceeded to the Victoria Terminus, and left here for Kalka *en route* to Simla by the special mail train for the Punjab.

Major-General W. Galbraith, Adjutant-General in India, and Colonel F. Hamilton also arrived here by the mail steamer Siam, and left for Simla by the same train.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND PAPER CURRENCY.

A NOTICE, of which the following is a copy, has been put up in the Currency Office with reference to the recent Notification of the Government of India, regarding notes bearing advertisements on their back, which appears to have been misunderstood by some sections of the public :—

In order to prevent misunderstanding the public is informed that the recent Notification of the Government of India applies not to ordinary signatures endorsed upon currency notes or to the name of a bank but to trade advertisements exhibiting name of firm, nature of their business, and their address. Such trade advertisement bearing notes will be freely cashed at the currency office without limit of time. It is desired to withdraw them from circulation but not within any particular date. Notes bearing only a bank's stamps or a holder's signature may continue to circulate.

R. C. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Accountant-General.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

10 p.m.	78·5

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 28.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	76·6
6 p.m.	77·0

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

THE great debate which has terminated the existence of a Ministry which, whatever in the estimation of its opponents may have been its shortcomings, will occupy a large space in the history of the Home Rule movement, opened rather tamely on Monday afternoon, and finished in almost unparalleled excitement last night, or rather early this morning. The Queen's Speech turned out to be a very bald and jejune affair. Contrary to the customary though not invariable practice it was in the third person ; in fact, the message did not proceed direct from the Sovereign but from the Lords Commissioners. It pointed out that previous to the Dissolution the business of the session was completed, and that members would be under no necessity to remain in town at "an unusual period of the year." Finally, a hope was expressed that when her Majesty's faithful Lords and Commons reassembled in due course they would again direct their attention to measures of social and domestic improvement, and that they would continue to advance in the path of useful and beneficent legislation, "which has been so judiciously followed in previous Sessions." The document which was gravely read to the picturesque gathering in the gilded chamber sounded, if it is not disrespectful to say so, something like a testimonial to a discharged or superannuated butler. In the Peers' the Address in reply to the Speech from the throne was voted after a short debate ; in fact their lordships were able to get away in time to dress comfortably for dinner. The Earls of Denbigh and Powis respectively moved and seconded the traditional motion. They were followed by the Earl of Kimberley, who excused himself for not making any detailed remarks by saying that there was nothing in the Queen's Speech to discuss. For adopting these tactics he was more or less severely scolded by three Liberal Unionist Earls—Cowper, Northbrook, and Camperdown. The Marquis of Salisbury, who looked as if he would rather not say anything, expressed mild surprise at the reticence of the Opposition, and, adopting the current tone, claimed that the House of Lords, in regard to whose continued existence it is rumoured he does not care an iota, represents the opinion—the present opinion—of Great Britain better than the House of Commons. The Duke of Devonshire made a vigorous attack on his old colleagues, and in passing snubbed Lord Salisbury for acquiescing in the conspiracy of silence. Lord Herschell added a few words justifying the action of the Opposition leaders, and the motion having been agreed to the hereditary legislators separated. Some of them crossed over the way to hear Mr. Asquith's speech in moving his no confidence amendment. The learned gentleman spoke more as a lawyer than a politician, and his speech was less effective than some of his previous efforts. Excellent Mr. Burt, whose feelings as a labour member must be rudely outraged by the wild eccentricity of, perhaps one should say, excessive self-consciousness of that curious *fin de siecle* legislator, Mr. Keir Hardie, was dull. Mr. Goschen made a good debating speech, and Mr. McCarthy was in better form than he has previously been since he had the responsibility thrust upon him of being spokesman for the Council of the Nationalist Junta. A number of the smaller fry filled up the dinner hour, after which Mr. Jesse Collings fulminated against the "so-called Liberals," who so blindly persist in following Mr. Gladstone rather than Mr. Chamberlain. The speech of the evening was undoubtedly that of Mr. John Redmond, who while he did not abate one jot of his demands from the Liberals, disappointed the Conservatives by the blunt way in which he announced his intention and that of his friends to assist in turning out a Government, which, he said, was based on the insolent assumption that the Irish are an inferior race, and which had existed for six years "by violence, cruelty, and fraud." The spirits of the next speaker, Viscount Wolmer, the ex-Liberal Unionist whip and son-in-law of Lord Salisbury, seemed to be affected by Mr. Redmond's adjectives.

On the second night of the debate public interest, of course, centred in Mr. Gladstone's utterances. For a man of his age, and considering he has lately been on the sick-list—actually, not diplomatically—the performance, politics apart, was remarkable, but as a piece of oratory the speech will not bear comparison with the one he made a few years ago on the Report of the Special Commission. He began by censuring Lord Salisbury for not resigning immediately after the General Election, and laboured the point in a manner that proved irksome even to the crowded benches behind him. "We have met," he said, "to discuss we hardly know what." The Conservatives by their ironical cheers put an interpretation upon this sentence that their author evidently did not intend, and he hastily passed on to another point. The part which was listened to with most attention was that in which Mr. Gladstone replied to the questions addressed to him by Messrs. McCarthy and Redmond. His explanations of his Home Rule scheme do not carry us much further, and in the circumstances it is not surprising that the Parnellites should have been dissatisfied. The principles of the Bill to be introduced next year—for luckily it is taken for granted that in defiance of Mr. Keir Hardie, we are not to have an autumn session—are, says Mr. Gladstone "limited on the one hand by the full and effectual maintenance of the Imperial supremacy which pervades the whole of the Empire, and on the other hand by an equally full and effectual transfer to Ireland of the management of her own local concerns." He repeats what he said in Midlothian as to what will happen in the tolerably certain event of the House of Lords throwing out the measure. Mr. Gladstone will not resign, and the Lords must beware of offending the majesty of the British democracy. With regard to the repeal of the Coercion Act and the release of the dynamitards—a matter which may have had something to do with Mr. John Morley's troubles in Newcastle—the Liberal leader used language of a non-committal character. Mr. Balfour's answer was quite up to the high standard he has attained in recent years, and after he sat down the division might very well have taken place for all the profit that was to be gained out of the later speeches. It is true that both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James, who divided the honours last night, made admirable speeches from the Unionist point of view, but the public are getting tired of these Pickwickian attacks on former allies, and have not much sympathy with the former's weak complaints of "petty slights" and "injurious language." The appearance of the House, both inside and out, was more animated than I ever remember to have seen it. The applications for seats were unprecedentedly numerous, and many men of the highest position were turned away. Among those who failed to secure even standing room last night was the Prime Minister of one of our most influential colonies, and the diplomatic representative of a Great Power was kept waiting for hours before he could be admitted to the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. The number of pretty women was exceedingly large for the time of the year. Many of these in their charming toilettes came on the terrace after dinner, and the scene in the brilliant moonlight was one that could not be matched anywhere in Europe.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., continues to be the hero or one of the heroes of the hour. Captain Penton's attempts to unseat him received a check on Monday when, to the surprise of most persons, the re-count conducted at the High Court instead of robbing our Parsee friend of his narrow majority of three actually increased it to five, the exact number by which the Conservatives defeated Mr. Howard Spensley in 1886. Twelve doubtful votes have been reserved for the decision of the Judge on the trial of the petition, if the matter comes to a trial, and curiously enough the disputed dozen papers are equally divided between the two candidates. From more than one quarter pressure has been brought to bear upon the Conservative authorities to induce them to stop the proceedings against Mr. Naoroji, but all these attempts have hitherto failed. Now that the sitting member has with the approval of at least one Conservative journal, the *St. James's Gazette*, emerged victorious from the first round, the Tory leaders may be less unwilling to listen to those who hold that from an Indian point view it would be politic to leave Mr. Naoroji in undisturbed possession until the next General Election, particularly as according to his opponent's Mr. Gladstone's Ministry must in a very short time fall to pieces. Mr. Naoroji would of course be glad to dispense with the worry and expense of a petition, but I hear that he by no means despairs of coming out of the ordeal triumphantly. I daresay that if the scrutiny ever takes place names will be found on the register which ought not to be aliens, and others. But this cuts both ways and it is hardly possible to assume that all the invalid votes were cast for Mr. Naoroji. Many persons think that the appearance of a name on the roll should be a guarantee of its legitimacy. The candidates are not responsible for the lists, and it scarcely seems just to make them suffer for the shortcomings of overseers or revising barristers. Personation and bribery are different things ; these when they occur should be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. It must not be assumed that because these offences are alleged in a petition they have been committed. Petitioning candidates, as Mr. Balfour, for example, is finding, always spread their nets pretty wide, though they may have no expectation of a good catch.

Mr. Naoroji made his maiden speech on Tuesday night, and though he spoke to a rather limited audience—it was not generally known that he intended to take part in the No Confidence debate—he was listened to with close attention, and when he resumed his seat members flocked round him to offer their congratulations. During the earlier part of the evening he had been modestly sitting on the back benches, but just before he spoke he moved down to the second row, immediately behind the front Opposition bench. Among the members present at the time was the principal Liberal whip and right-hand man of Mr. Gladstone. Judging from his appearance Mr. Arnold Morley seems satisfied with Mr. Naoroji's *debut*. Mr. Labouchere was also in the House, and in order better to hear the new member crossed over to a seat on the Ministerial side. The common practice here is to put the emphasis on the second syllable of his name. The Speaker in calling upon Mr. Naoroji pronounced his name correctly, exactly as it would be pronounced in Bombay. As this was the first time that the voice of an Asiatic had been heard within the walls of Parliament, it is natural that Mr. Naoroji's utterances, though comparatively brief, should have attracted considerable notice. The *Times* rather sarcastically observes that Mr. Naoroji dilated with radiant *naiveté* on the splendour of his victory in Central Finsbury and owing doubtless to the reluctance of the Speaker to pull up a new member whose inexperience called for special indulgence was allowed to conclude without saying one word on the vote of "want of confidence." The *Standard*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Morning Advertiser* make no special reference to the speech. The Unionist *Daily Telegraph* remarks :—"An eloquent and fervent recruit to the Opposition ranks arrived in the person of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose somewhat ambiguous references to the terms of Her Majesty's Speech were atoned for by the enthusiasm and earnestness which carried him along." The Tory *Globe* says :—"Mr. Naoroji delivered a remarkable harangue about India, full of Oriental expressions of gratitude to the English people for giving him an opportunity of appearing at Westminster." The *St. James's Gazette* observes :—"Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a new member, and in a way a distinguished stranger, and for such there is always indulgence. Consequently the worthy member for Central Finsbury was permitted without interruption from the chair or benches to deliver a highly decorous and very nicely expressed little lecture on England and her great dependency, which would have been very much in place at a meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association"—whatever that may be—"or the Zenana Mission." (I suppose the writer means Zenana Missionary Society.) He adds :—"The sentiments were praiseworthy, and Mr. Naoroji speaks pleasantly with an excellent choice of language. But what his speech had to do with the question before the House nobody in the least understood." The wonderfully facetious gentleman who writes Parliamentary gup for the *Manchester Examiner* (Liberal Unionist) discourses on the subject with admirable taste and felicity. Here is what this humourist and stylist says :—"Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whom the wits of the House have for convenience of pronunciation already converted into Mr. Narrow Majority"—the wits of the House then are three weeks behind the fair—"and Mr. Dab-in-the-Eye Yo No, made his maiden speech in the delights of the sylvan dinner hour"—Why sylvan ?—"and it proved to be a treat indeed. Mr. Naoroji talked sententiously of our great and glorious empire and reminding us that we had treated India badly a hundred years ago, rather grimly or, perhaps, one ought to say darkly hinted, that he himself was a result of that treatment. What all this had to do with the No Confidence Trick no one seemed able to say, and the Speaker mercifully did not lift his slumbering head to inquire." I do not think that Mr. Peel's head was slumbering ; but that of the *Manchester Examiner's* correspondent evidently was, judging from the foregoing quotation. So much for the Conservative Press ; now for the Liberal papers. The *Daily News* in its leading article describes the speech as "graceful and dignified," but in another column says it was delivered under depressing circumstances. The House of Commons' "dinner hour" is always depressing, but as I know from conversation with many members it would have been less depressing on this occasion if Mr. Naoroji with excessive modesty had not withheld from his friends his intention to speak. The gallery man of the *Daily Chronicle* alludes to Mr. Naoroji's plea for India as "gracefully irrelevant and quite touching." In the editorial column of the same paper the following appears :—"To Mr. Naoroji will belong the distinction of being the first of the newly-elected Liberal London members to address the new Parliament. The hon. member delivered his maiden speech last night, and a very effective little address it was ; it had the merit of being not too long and was listened to with great attention by a House which, considering it was near the middle of the dinner hour, was fairly well attended." The writer adds that Mr. Naoroji spoke very carefully and deliberately and in a fine sonorous voice. The disappointment of the new House at Mr. Naoroji's lightness of complexion has been the *Pall Mall* informs us, "absolutely profound. A witty Gladstonian summed it up by the remark 'Lord Salisbury has been at his old game—calling white black.' Mr. Naoroji himself was very favourably received last night, was so mildly moderate as to disappoint the House even more than his colour." The *Star* says that no one will grudge Mr. Naoroji his graceful speech, although it had no reference to the subject discussed. Mr. Naoroji will for the first time exemplify the close connection between this country and India by speaking on behalf of his fellow-countrymen in Parliament. We see that even the Tory journals, are pleased that the scrutiny (*sic*) in Central Finsbury did not result in unseating him. He is a man whom all parties should wish to see in Parliament." The Parliamentary reporter of the *Manchester Guardian* points out that Mr. Naoroji's voice "is entirely free from foreign accent or phraseology," and says that he had "reason to be satisfied with the attitude of the House towards him." The representative of a Liverpool daily considers that the speech was very interesting to one "who knew its accent." He goes on to say :—"Mr. Naorojee has the fluency of his race. He has also in his nervousness an almost beseeching way, an apologetic tone, which he will probably lose in the strife of politics. There were numbers who stayed to hear him and they were not disappointed." Finally the *Morning Leader*, one of the new halfpenny papers, states that Mr. Naoroji created a very favourable impression. Now if the Parsee community are not after all this praise proud of their enterprising co-religionist they must be hard to please. I have heard in the lobby a doubt expressed but by one gentleman only as to the wisdom of Mr. Naoroji intervening in a debate so soon after his election. In view of certain legal threats I suppose he thought that if he did not avail himself of this opportunity he might possibly not have another. Should his Parliamentary career be cut short by what my friend, the London correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, calls the "subtilites de la loi electorale anglaise" Mr. Naoroji will not have had a bad innings. He has assisted at the opening of a new Parliament by accompanying the Speaker to the House of Lords when the Royal Message was read; taken part in an historical debate ; voted in the largest division that has ever been recorded at Westminster ; and if he lives until next Thursday will have the pleasure of sitting on the right of the chair as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Fourth Ministry. Both in the House and its precincts Mr. Naoroji is the observed of all observers.

CRICKET.

THE PRESIDENCY VS. THE PARSEES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great drawback which our English team met with in losing three of their best batsmen, when the game commenced on Friday morning yet the subsequent display of their latter number, who made a decided stand, once more revived the hopes of their supporters. In the earlier period of the game it did appear probable that the invincible Parsee eleven would add another glorious win to their already brilliant cricket annals. But by the persistent and splendid defence of the veteran Colonel Rhodes, who had to bear the brunt of the attack, and the sterling company of Raikes, the bowling of the Parsees was completely broken, which improved the chances of the other batsmen. The Presidency score of 104 runs was not a formidable one to pass, and they certainly had the worst of the luck as far as the weather was concerned, as a drizzling rain descended nearly the whole of the time the Parsees were batting ; which made it exceedingly difficult for the bowlers to hold the ball at all, even with copious applications of sawdust. At four-fifteen the rain came down in torrents and stopped play for the day, the Parsees having compiled 54 for the loss of four wickets. From an early hour on Saturday morning the partisans of either team flocked down in batches to the Gymkhana ground in anticipation of the great contest being resumed. It was a lovely morning, and the charming weather proved so attractive that the motley crowd of spectators were drawn as speedily to the grounds, as they were reluctantly forced to leave it by the wet, bleak weather which broke over the city on Friday afternoon. But the sight which burst upon their gaze on gaining the cricket field excited expressions of cruel disappointment in the heart of every true-born cricketer. The whole of the northern and eastern portion of the field was under water, and looked more inviting for a regatta than a cricket match. The long line of chairs stretching along the northern boundary were standing in a vast sheet of water, fully half a foot in depth, and it was surprising they did not float off with the heavy night's rain. There was of course not the remotest chance of the match being resumed, and it was, therefore, decided to drain off the water in hopes of play being practicable by two o'clock. To effect this was no easy task with manual labour and a happy idea was struck in requisitioning the services of the fire-brigade. Mr. Nicholls, the Superintendent of that force, placed three manual engines and a steamer at their disposal at half-past eleven. When the hose was put on the water was rapidly drawn off. The labours of the workmen were relieved by batches of ardent Parsee students on manual engines, who energetically set to work after receiving a bottle of lemonade. During all this time the crowd still continued to gather and awaited the hour with a patience. So keen and manifest was the desire of the teams to go on with the match that additional hands were put on with buckets and cups for mopping the ground. At three o'clock it seemed in fair condition and a vociferous cheer was sent up when the stumps were pitched. But as the Presidency were preparing to take the field before a crowd that numbered between fifteen and twenty thousand the clouds suddenly burst over-head in a drenching torrent, which rapidly saturated the ground. It is impossible to picture the feelings of those present as they sat and watched the merciless and unsparing nature of the weather. But its experience should serve as a moral for future fixtures of such great interest and importance. It would be far better to play them off at a later date in the season so that there would be little to fear from the weather. The match was, therefore, abandoned at a stage at which it was difficult to offer an opinion in whose favour the chances of the game lay.

THE TANSA PRESENTATION CASKET.

WELL within the six months granted by the Bombay Municipality, Messrs. Hamilton and Company have completed the silver casket for presentation to his Excellency the Viceroy. The casket is certainly the most handsome and costly the Municipality have ever presented to any of the distinguished gentlemen who from time to time have visited the city, or played an important part in any of its civic functions. The casket is intended to hold the address presented to his Excellency Lord Lansdowne when he formally open the Tansa Water Works. The box is two feet long, and contains no less than 700 tolas of pure silver. The design is purely Indian, and has been carried out with great artistic effect and beauty. The base which is hung round with minute bells, is supported on four large silver elephants. The box itself is oblong, the particular feature of it being the four splendid engravings on the front and back. The first two pictures depict the bridge over Tansa Creek and a line of aqueduct near it. At the back the engraving represents a view of the lake and the whole length of dam, and opposite a sketch of the water flowing from the lake into the line of duct. The four pictures are a triumph of the engraver's art, and the delicacy and accuracy of the details are worthy of the highest praise. At one end of the casket is placed the coat-of-arms of his Excellency, bearing the motto *Virtute non verbis*, whilst at the opposite end is the coat-of-arms of the *Urbs prima in Indis*. Both the arms are beautifully worked in dull silver, and are placed upon a polished silver ground with the most artistic effect. The lid of the casket is a magnificent piece of work in itself. It is bevelled upwards for about 3 inches, the bevelling containing a series of Indian designs. The lid is surmounted by a large solid silver Bengal tiger crouching in jungle grass. The casket rests on a polished ebony base. The general effect of the design is exceedingly pretty, and although it contains such a mass of silver, every tola has been handled gracefully by the silversmith. The work, which has been carried out at the Calcutta branch of Messrs. Hamilton, is worthy of standing as an excellent example of Indian Art. The interior of the casket is lined with purple velvet and satin, and inside the lid is the following inscription :—

TANSA WATER-WORKS, BOMBAY.

Commenced	Dam, Jan. 1886 ; Duct, Nov. 1886	Completed	Dam, April 1891 ; Duct Jan. 1892.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President of the Corporation.		George Cotton, President of the Corporation.	
E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., Municipal Commissioner.		H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner.	
W. Clerke, M.I.C.E., Engineer.		W. Clerke, M.I.C.E., Engr.	
Contractors	Dam—Glover and Co. ; Duct—Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co.		

Length of Dam 8,800 lineal feet. Length of Duct 55 miles. Cubic feet of masonry in dam 11,000,000. Area of lake 5½ square miles.

Greatest height of dam 118 feet ; daily supply through duct 21 million gallons ; possible daily supply from lake 10 million gallons.

The casket will be on view at Messrs. Hamilton's for three days from to-morrow (Tuesday), after which it will be despatched to his Excellency the Viceroy at Simla.

THERE is a rumour in official circles at Simla that the Punjab offices will this year not close until the 24th of October, the reason assigned being that in consequence of the movement of troops to the front it is necessary that his honour the Lieutenant-Governor should remain as long as possible with his Excellency the Viceroy at Simla.

MUSSOORIE is at last within measurable distance of having its own railway, says the Lahore paper. It will be remembered that in June last the Government of India wrote a letter to Mr. C. W. Hope, the chairman of the Dehra Dun Railway Promotion Company, in which considerably improved terms were offered to the Association, and three months were given them in which to signify their acceptance of these terms. The Association has now intimated to the Government their acceptance of the concession, and a company is immediately to be floated in London. The chief terms of the concession are : the free grant of land ; an agreement to work the line at the same ratio of expenses to earnings at that at which the O. and R. R. is worked ; the rates and fares to be determined by the working administration from time to time ; the working agreement to run for a period of 20 years, terminable at 12 months' notice ; the Government to have the right to purchase the line after 20 years, the purchase-money to be 25 times the average net profit of the three years preceding, but not less than the capital cost, nor more than the capital cost plus 20 per cent. It is also provided that steel rails of the pattern in use on the O. and R. R. shall be used.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of August 12, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W Marks	Mrs Wilson
Capt Cairns	Mr D Hormusjee
Mr Garrett	Lieut F Bruce
Mr S P Mackeson	Mr Conolly
Mr G Musmoondar	Mr Stevens
Sub-Conductor L Lee	Mr F J Wynch
Capt Crowder	Mrs Wilkins

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J W Hadwen	Mr J J Perram
Capt Hodingham	Ven Arch W Noyes
Mr R J Beddy	Mr W M Turner
Mr R M Stewart	Mr C B Johnstone
Rev F N Hill	Mr R E Enthoven
Mr A C Young	Mr T R D Bell
Sister Gladys	Capt and Mrs Heyman
Nurse Angelo	Lieut C Barrett
Maj Reilly	Surg-Col Harvey
Lady Lansdowne	Geni Galbraith
Hon Miss Roberts	Mr J Thompson
Lord W Beresford	Mr Byrne
Col F Hamilton	Lieut A R Howell
Mr E A Gait	Mr W Dibb

FROM ADEN.

Mr Shaik Ahmed	Mr Abdul Salam Badshaw

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Aman Ally Bey

THE WEEKS MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

THE COURT.

THE Queen at Osborne last week has given dinner parties, at which the German Emperor, who has been sailing his yacht, the Meteor, in several of the races at Cowes, was a guest.

The German Emperor left Cowes on Sunday and has since returned to Berlin.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the debate on the Address was opened by Lord Denbigh and was continued by Lords Kimberley, Cowper, Northbrook, Salisbury, Herschell, and the Duke of Devonshire. No amendment was moved, and the House adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Asquith moved an amendment to the Address, to the effect that the present Government did not possess the confidence of the country. Mr. Goschen reminded the House that Great Britain had returned a majority hostile to Home Rule. Mr. J. M'Carthy said that if the coming Home Rule Bill was not acceptable to the Irish people it would not pass, and if it were acceptable he required that it should be pressed on with all the energy and power of the Government. Mr. J. Redmond said while it was the first duty of the Irish members to turn out the present Government, they would insist that the full demands put forth by Mr. Parnell in 1891 should be conceded by their successors. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Mr. Gladstone, who, after blaming the Government for not recognizing the verdict of the country by an immediate retirement, said the Irish question had occupied his attention for a long time and the principles of his proposals were well-known to the world. Mr. A. J. Balfour replied, and reminded the House that although Mr. M'Carthy might have been "squared," Mr. Redmond was not, and that gentleman's searching questions had not been met by Mr. Gladstone.

Amongst the succeeding speakers were Mr. Harrington, Colonel Saunderson, and Mr. T. W. Russell. The debabte was again adjourned. Last night Mr. J. Chamberlain was the principal speaker, and the division was expected to be taken before midnight.

The Court of Session in Edinburgh, on Monday, delivered judgment in the Greenock election petition. Mr. Bruce's return was annulled, and Sir T. Sutherland was declared to have been duly elected.

POLITICAL.

The Unionists in Mid Lothian have decided that in the event of Mr. Gladstone offering himself for re-election consequent on taking office no opposition shall be offered.

The Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists at Newcastle have determined to oppose Mr. J. Morley's re-election should he accept office in the new Government. Mr. P. Ralli has been invited to become the Unionist candidate.

At a meeting of Welsh members of Parliament, on Monday, it was resolved that Mr. Gladstone should be called upon to give the question of Church Disestablishment in Wales priority over other measures except Irish Home Rule.

IRELAND.

Two petitions were lodged in Dublin on Monday against returns of members at the late election. One is by Mr. Dalton against Mr. Fullam's return for South Meath, and the other against that of Mr. W. H. Redmond for East Clare. Another petition has since been filed against the return of Mr. Michael Davitt for North Meath.

Dr. Kenny, M. P., speaking at the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, declared it to be the duty of the Anti-Parnellites—being really Mr. Gladstone's majority—to concur in insisting that an autumn Session should be held to deal with the pressing question of evicted tenants.

GENERAL.

A report of the Council of Judges and their recommendations was published on Saturday. The changes proposed are important, including a limitation of assizes, restriction of appeals, and the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Official correspondence between the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir C. Euan-Smith respecting the negotiations at Fez has been published as a Parliamentary paper.

Sir J. P. Deane, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

A peerage has been conferred upon Lord Shand. The Althorp library recently sold by Earl Spencer was purchased by Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester.

The British Association concluded its meeting at Edinburgh on Wednesday. The total number of members who attended was 2,070.

The Naval manœuvres have been off the Coast of Ireland, and the mimic war is being vigorously carried on.

Sir Forrest Fulton has been appointed Common Serjeant of the City of London.

A young man, named Leonard Manktelow, has been remanded by the magistrates, at Bromley, on a charge of attempting to murder two young ladies at Chislehurst on the 3rd inst. The prisoner was seized with a fit on being removed from the Court.

A gentleman was found to have shot himself in a railway carriage on its arrival at Chatham on Monday. Cards in his possession showed that his name was Dr. W. T. Crowe, of Nottingham.

The Surrey cricket eleven on Friday beat Leicestershire by an innings and 60 runs. On Saturday Notts defeated Kent by 56 runs. Yorkshire beat Essex by 106 runs. The match between Sussex and Gloucestershire was drawn unfinished. The Surrey cricket eleven, on Tuesday, defeated Derbyshire by 93 runs, and Lancashire beat Somerset by eight wickets.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Gen. S. Chalmers, Ben. Inf., Gen. Sir. C. van Strau-benzee, G. C. B. ; Sir J.

LECTURE ON THE CLASSICAL POETS OF GUJERAT.

On Saturday night, at the Wilson College, before a large audience, Mr. G. M. Tripati, B.A., LL. B., delivered a lecture on the "Classical Poets of Gujerat, and their influence on Society and Morals," being the last of the series of lectures of the Wilson College Literary Society. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik was in the chair.

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said that he had known him from his boyhood. Mr. Tripati was not only a successful pleader but also a great Gujerati scholar, he had published several works in Gujerati, and he further added that it was a pity that the Bombay University did not recognise the vernacular languages amongst the classical ones. However, there were several Gujerati scholars who had worked hard to prove the advantages and influence of Gujerati literature. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda had set aside a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose of contributing to the revival and publishing of the works of the great poets of the past ages.

The lecturer, in opening the subject, said that the poets of Gujerat had had, like their country, very hard times, and their subjects had a circumcribed field. Gujerati, as it is spoken now, is not a very ancient vernacular. It is traced back to a few centuries before the establishment of Mahomedan dynasties in Gujerat, and it appears to have been fully developed when the Mahomedans came. When Kathiawar was overrun by Rajputs, the natives maintained or acquired a poetical status and importance, as the rulers and the ruled were both Hindoos. But it was otherwise in Gujerat proper as distinguished from the land of the Scythian Kathis. Baroda was the rare garden of literature. Here the landholders and merchants, though illiterate and unable to sing, formed a good market where a demand for poetry of some kind could be created, for they had money as well as their own latent poetry of life, and the man was wanted that could elate and gratify their souls. Woman, too, in Gujerat has not been a silent factor in society, she would listen to songs, and if possible, would join in them. The poetry of the Gujerat poets had, except in a few instances, been always mixed up with religion, and many a poet there had been, who in all likelihood, thought he was simply developing his religious ideas, when in fact he was unconsciously singing out the poetry of his heart. Thus they have seldom sung about mountains and meadow lands, or about patriotism and war. Industrious and peaceful, they were simply a home-keeping people, with homely wits. That which they knew and felt was turned to excellent account in their poems. These poets addressed their own surroundings and not the literary and refined worlds where English and Sanskrit poets found themselves. The Gujerat poets are many in number, but the principal amounts to seventy. Eight of these belong to Kathiawar, fifteen to the city of Baroda, and the rest are scattered over different parts, of what we now call the districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad. Six of these poets are ladies, nine are baniás, six kunbis, seven artizans, nine sadhus or ascetics, four Jain priests, and the rest are Brahmins of different sections. Four of these belong to the fifteenth century, three to the sixteenth, eleven to the seventeenth, sixteen to the eighteenth, and twelve to the nineteenth century. There is hardly any part in India where caste distinctions are so sharp and subtle as in Gujerat, and yet even here, the distinctions vanish, when we move in the regions of poetry and religion. In these two matters the people are prepared to honour and love all castes and receive their gifts from all hands. Here the lecturer dwelt at some length on how fictions helped the progress of religious and social matters. Coming to the subject of poetry again he said there were two great and two minor poets in Gujerat in the fifteenth century. Of the latter two, one had translated the great Sanskrit Romance of Kadambari, and the other had written what he calls the work of Bop-Dev. A translation of the Kadambari is a novel feature in Gujerat, but the translator Bhalam has written original poems also, being different episodes about Rama, Krishna, and Diva. Though the heroes of these poems are different, there is but one God running through all of them. The works of these minor poets have been thrown into obscurity by the other two luminaries of Gujerati poetry, who rose about the same time. The first of these was a lady of high social rank. She was the poetess Mira, Queen to the illustrious King Kumbho, Rana of Meywar. She forsook all worldly pleasures, and set her heart upon Govinda and Ramji, two of the Hindoo gods. The great contemporary of Mira is Narsinha Mehta of Junagadh. The poems of Narsinha Mehta and Mira may truly be called the nucleus of all subsequent literature on the subject. The influence of Narsinha Mehta and Mira has been no small factor in working not only upon the masses but upon other poets as well, for more than four hundred years. After these poets Gujerat had only three poets, and those of obscure fame in the sixteenth century. The seventeenth century is the most important period in the history of Gujerat poetry. The three great poets of this period are, Premanund, Samal, and Akho. Each worked on his own original plan, and each supplemented the work of the other. Akho was neither a Bania nor a Brahamin, but a goldsmith by caste, his first Guru, religious preceptor was the then head of the Vallabhacharya sect. The other poets of the century are divided in two rival schools. One of them is headed by Premanund, Samal belongs to the other, but he is the only member of the school, without a single follower, though not without a competitor in the rival school, who tried in vain to rival him. Samal was alone and single-handed in the field, but both of them differed from Akho in this, that they were neither philosophers but pure poets, and as poets they have a higher and wider fame and influence among the masses. Premanand is pronounced to be one of the greatest poets of Gujerat. He flourished at Baroda, but also passed some part of his life at Surat as well as at Nandarbar in Khandeish and Gujerat. He was not only a well-read man but a well travelled man. The poets of this age are in one sense above the society in which they lived. This society does not seem to have much differed from the one which has been vanishing during this our own generation under the influence of Western ideas. The poems of Akho, Permanund, and Samal, all foreshadowed a society higher than this; and probably their ideal would have been reached, had not political vicissitudes blasted the new life that was beginning to dawn in the country. Mr. Tripati carried his audience into the various works of these great poets, and cited several quotations, comparing their poems with those of our English bards. The poets of Gujerat have, on the whole, no doubt, had more than enough of religion and religious teaching, but making an allowance for this, their inheriting the common colour of the whole nation, one cannot help feeling that they are people "who love, who feel great troubles and tell them." They have moreover supplied intellectual recreation, religious consolation, and moral strength during a century of political and moral disasters. And when one born to their country looks to their good works and influence, he needs must say.

"Blessings with them and eternal praise, who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares!" A cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

NATIVE PRESS.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P., MISTAKEN.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is reported to have written to the *Times*, objecting to the Indian ryots being squeezed either to compensate Indian officials or to establish a gold standard. He is of opinion, it has been wired, that the present trouble is solely due to the inordinate drain on India from home. It is difficult to understand from this telegraphic summary how Mr. Dadabhai justifies the view he appears to have taken as to the sectional nature of the demand of the Indian Currency Association. If we were convinced that the interests of the Indian tax-payer are not jeopardized by the ceaseless fluctuation and the unending fall in the price of silver, we would not have shown any inclination to support the recent movement. To us the question is, how to avert increased taxation, which is unavoidable if nothing is done to counteract the depreciation of silver and the consequent additional loss in remitting Home Charges.

The death of Mr. Temple, of the 19th Hussars, says the *Madras Mail*, has been the one sad event in the present Bangalore season. The deceased was buried in the Oossoor Road Cemetery on Wednesday evening. The mournful ceremony was very largely attended. That curse of young Englishmen in India, enteric fever, coupled unfortunately in the case of the deceased with pyæmia, has caused the first death among the officers of the 19th, and cut short one more bright and promising career. The doctors were of opinion that even had he rallied his brain would have been affected for a very long time; but latterly so recurrent were the relapses in his condition that there was but small hope of his recovery.

THE CALCUTTA CURRENCY MEETING.

THE HON. J. L. MACKAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mackay, in opening the proceedings at the Public Meeting in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday, said: Gentlemen,—I have to present to you the first report of the Central Committee of the Indian Currency Association. Our object in putting forward this report now is to acquaint the members of the Association throughout the country with what has been done, what is being done, and what it is intended to do to carry out their aims. I am sorry that it has not been possible to publish the report earlier, but you are aware that in a country like India it is difficult to get public meetings arranged and to collect signatures as quickly as at home, and to this I must ask you to attribute the delay. Gentlemen, I will not detain you by entering upon another lengthy discussion of the Currency question. Almost all that it is possible to say on the subject has already been said, and I think every argument against our views has been satisfactorily answered. But there are one or two proposals which have lately been put forward as likely to effect a better remedy than the one we propose, to which I will refer.

One gentleman told me the other day that Government's proper course now was to break up the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, to greatly reduce the length of the settlements in other parts of the country, and as silver falls in value to increase the land rents. Gentlemen, that such proposals should be seriously made in a country like India serves to demonstrate the severe nature of the disease from which we are suffering. The same gentleman said: "Look how India will gain if the rupee falls to six pence. She has borrowed a hundred crores in silver, and the cheaper silver becomes the less she has got to pay." But, gentlemen, when we consider that our revenue is raised in silver it is difficult to see where the advantage will accrue or how the people's impoverishment will be the country's gain, and I deny the advantage of ruining the public creditor by depreciating the standard of value. Another gentleman, who would still cling to silver, says: "Abolish pensions or pay them as well as furlough allowances in rupees." In other words, gentlemen, go through the Insolvency Court, get a discharge, and start afresh!

THE "STANDARD" AND THE "ECONOMIST."

Gentlemen, we have got so far that our proposals and our petition have been noticed at home. The "Standard" and the "Economist" have had articles upon us. As these papers are among the strongest supporters of the gold standard for England and other Western nations, one would naturally expect that they would give their support in advocating a gold standard for India, but it is not so. They deny to a great extent the existence of the alleged evils, they pour cold water on the idea of a gold standard for India, they expatiate on the merits and compensation of a depreciating standard, and as I read through their articles I expected every moment to find them advocating a silver standard for England and urging the English people to secure without delay the unmixed blessing of a pound sterling which is worth only ten shillings! But they do not take this plunge. Silver would ruin England, but as for India that is a different thing! Gentlemen, it is not difficult to see what is at the bottom of this inconsistency. Lombard Street fears for her gold. The gold reserve in England is extremely small, if India adopts a gold standard there will undoubtedly be demands of some importance from time to time on that reserve, and Lombard Street fears the temporary rise of the rate of discount and disturbance of the London Money market that will follow. I blame no man and no class of men for advocating measures which, they believe, will advance their own interests, but I think the advocacy should be open and above board.

A COMMON STANDARD REQUIRED.

If the gold standard is good for England, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary and the United States why must it bring ruin to India? I have as yet seen no answer to that question which would hold water for a moment because, gentlemen, there *is* none. If the silver standard of value is the best, let us all have silver, if gold is the best let us all have gold, if bimetallism is the best let us all be bi-metallists. But don't let us follow the policy of Mr. Facing—both—ways, and declare that the gold standard means prosperity in the West and ruin in the East. Gentlemen, I will not waste my words or your time in arguing with those who deny or seek to minimize the evils from which we suffer. They are obvious to all of us who are present here to-day, and these evils are only a foretaste of what we must experience if the Conference comes to no agreement, and the United States ceases to purchase silver. This is no time for compromise or for miucing our words, and we must force the Government of India and the Home Government to act before it is too late. The "Economist" accuses me of holding that the Government of India can fix the gold value of the rupee by a stroke of the pen. Gentlemen, I hold no such opinion. What I do hold is that if the free coinage of silver is stopped the gold value of the rupee will tend to rise, and I am not ashamed of that opinion. It is within my experience that if the supply of an article is cut off or reduced, the value of that article will tend to rise and I have not come across any authority who teaches a different doctrine. The "Economist" dwells upon the evils of the painful process by which the rupee would be raised in value. Gentlemen, we have had experience of the nature of that painful process, and we have had experience of another painful process by which the rupee falls in value, and it is because we are tired of these rises and falls that failing other relief we demand a gold standard. Nobody denies that there will be a disturbance when we pass from the silver to the gold standard, but we have had half-a-dozen such disturbances already, and if we do not secure their bimetallism or a gold standard, we shall go on experiencing these disturbances from time to time till the day of judgment. I should like the "Economist" to study the arguments that were used in the beginning of this centurywhen England had a depreciated paper Currency, and when attempts were made to prevent England from going back to a sound metallic standard. Lombard Street came to the front on that occasion as she is doing now, and declared that the Bank of England notes had not depreciated, that it was gold that had depreciated, and she induced a Committee of the House of Commons to put its name to a report which will remain a monument of folly till the end of time! The "Economist" trots out the old and exploded fallacy that the rates of interest will rise if the rupee incaeases in gold value. Theory and experience are both opposed to this condition. Our opponents sometimes say that they learned their political economy long ago, and are going back to school again. Gentlemen, there is such a thing as forgetting what you have learned at school, and when a man tells me that an increase of the value of the standard is accompanied by a rise in the rate of interest and discount I must ask him to go back not necessarily to the bullion reports and to the writings of Ricardo, but to some elementary treatise on political economy such as he will find in the hands of the schoolboys of the present day.

NATIVES AND EUROPEANS, OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS, COMBINED TOGETHER.

This Association is neither Anglo-Indian nor Native; it includes men of every class and of every creed who can frame an idea on the subject, and who pay their share of taxation to the State, and whose interests are affected by the conditions of the Currency. For the first time perhaps in the history of the country we find native and European, the non-official and the official, united in demanding the reform of our Currency system. Some hesitate to go so far as to propound a remedy, some have doubts as to the remedies proposed, but all alike are united in denouncing the existing system and in desiring the change which we desire, however that change may be effected. The "Standard" tells us that the proposal for a reform of the Currency is a nostrum, and that the real thing is the reduction of the Home charges. No doubt it would be a good thing to reduce the Home charges, but how are they to be reduced? Let us look a little into these charges. They are estimated to amount to just under £16,000,000 this year. Of this sum I find that more than half (£8,138,000) represents the interest on ordinary and railway debt. Of course we could reduce that as Portugal has done, by repudiating, but you may be sure that Lombard Street would object! The next item in the charges is over 4½ millions (£4,594,500) on account of the Army and £229,000 for special defence works, altogether over £4,800,000. If we felt inclined to reduce the Army charge England would not allow it. Here we have in these items £13,000,000 out of the estimated £16,000,000. There remain then £3,000,000. Of this sum £2,000,000 represent leave allowances and pensions. It is clear that these cannot be reduced except by a radical change in the personnel of the administration, namely, the substitution of Native for European officials. If that is a thing desirable in itself let the change be effected by all means, but at least twenty years must pass before any appreciable impression is made on that £2,000,000, and after twenty years we might possibly save half the two millions annually. Of the million remaining more than half is absorbed in salaries and expenses in England, which it will be difficult to touch. We may often wish that we had no India Office, and could manage our own affairs, but while we have one it must be paid for, and I don't think you are likely to get the Secretary of State himself or any of his establishment to accept 1s. 2½d. or less, instead of two shillings.

APATHY IN ENGLAND.

Such articles as we have had in the "Economist" and "Standard" illustrate in a remarkable degree the apparent apathy with which our struggles and sufferings are regarded in England. We must fight this matter out for ourselves, and we must insist on the Government of India taking action before it is too late. Gentlemen, it has been a fortunate thing for our movement that it has not had universal support, because had such been the case the Currency question would have attracted less attention than it is doing to-day. I don't say we have had any really serious opposition but we have had enough to keep us alive. We have seen a good deal written, and have heard a good deal said of the difficulties and dangers which will sdrround a gold standard for India. Gentlemen, none of us deny that there may be trouble, and that it may take some time after the transfer from silver to gold is effected till things adjust themselves, but putting aside universal bi-metallism or an agreement between India and America in regard to silver, neither of which is likely to come about, will those who condemn the proposed gold standard propound a better scheme? If so let them bring it forward as we have brought forward ours. They have given us a sample of their destructive criticism, let them now show us something of their constructive ability. Gentlemen, the petition was signed by more non-officials, than officials, and by more Natives than Europeans. A large number of the Madras mercantile community signed the petition, fifty-eight Members of the Calcutta Chamber signed it, besides four partners in other firms, which are members of the Chamber, as well as the representatives of three Companies which are members of the Chamber, thus making a total of 65, out of 102, or as nearly as possible two-thirds. The petition was also signed by members of the mercantile community in Calcutta who are not members of the Chamber of Commerce. In Rangoon almost all the merchants signed, but in Bombay very few. All over the country the tradespeople signed the petition. I must say I was hopeful that all the mercantile firms and banks in Calcutta without exception would have supported you, and I must admit I have been a little disappointed. Some of those who did not sign told us that they sympathized with the movement, but desired for reasons which we are bound to respect to remain entirely neutral, while others had referred the matter to their home friends. But there are also a few members of the mercantile community here, very important members too, who strongly oppose your views, and who honestly think so badly of your proposal that they will loose no opportunity to discredit and thwart you. Your fight, therefore, is not over, although your petition has gone home, for even yet you may see attempts made to injure your movement, and you may even find people trying to induce you to withdraw from the Association. I need scarcely ask you, however, to strenuously resist the wiles of the "evil one," and to show your determination to stand fast.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FIX THE STANDARD.

Gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that an honest desire to arrive at a solution of our difficulties has been manifested throughout the discussion to which our proposals have led. We could not expect that a proposal to change India's standard of value from silver to gold would be universally accepted without demur or without some expression of misgiving. To begin with there are without doubt a number of people who have done very well for themselves in this country despite the fluctuating standard of value, and there are others who more or less live by the fluctuations in silver. There are also a number of people engaged in enterprises which have probably gain to some extent by the depreciation of silver, and who while admitting that a day of reckoning must come, would be prepared to see it postponed a little longer. But while those of us who are engaged in jute and cotton manufacturing, in tea planting and other like industries may see advantages in still being able to pay our labour in the depreciated white metal, we feel that there must be a limit to the gullability of the coolie, and that the impossibility of feeling his stomach with his wages must eventually lead to a readjustment. From a purely selfish standpoint, therefore, we think the time has come when the depreciation of our Currency should be arrested, and this is impossible while we retain a silver basis. We are determined failing an international agreement to rehabiliate silver to seek the standard of every other civilized country, namely, gold. Gentlemen, no good end would be served by drawing a portentous picture of a probable financial panic, but knowing what we do I think you will agree with me when I say that it is the duty of the Government to institute inquiries for themselves with a view to ascertaining what is likely to result in business circles in the East from there allowing our Currency to continue to depreciate. I think you will also agree with me when I say that the public will hold the Government responsible for the consequences of their apparent inaction. We have heard a good deal in recent years of Imperial Federation, of a cementing together of the different parts of the British Empire. We have even seen a manificent monument erected in London, the Imperial institute, as evidence that England is the centre of the United British Empire. Gentlemen, if this federation is to be anything more than a mere hollow mockery it is essential that the Empire should be bound together by a common standard of value. Some time ago Reuter rather misled us by his telegram as to the views of the "Times" on this Currency question. When the papers reached India we found it was not the "Times," but a retired Indian official writing in the "Times," who had advocated impracticable remedies. Now, however, the great Thunderer himself has spoken and spoken very much to the point. The "Times" declares that as bi-metallism will not suit England, the only complete remedy for your Currency troubles is the adoption of a gold standard. The Indian Press is unanimously with you, and now that the "Tmes," after having heard your case, has had the courage and the fairness, in the very nest of the gold bugs, to pronounce for your proposals, you may reasonably expect to see them carried through.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Central Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Hon'ble Sir Comer Petheram, K.T.,Q.C. Hon'ble Sir Griffiths Evans, K.C.I.E.; Hon'ble J. T. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson Wright and Co.; Mr. W. J. M. McCaw, of Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Co.; Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton and Co.; Mr. D. J. Zemin, of Lewis Stewart and Co.; Mr. A. C. Marshall, Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. J. H. Apjohn, M.A., Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners; Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I.; Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, K.C.I.E.; Hon'ble J. Lambert, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. A. G. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar and Co.; Mr. J. C. Orr, Solicitor; Mr. W. K. Eddis, Solicitor; Mr. S. Finney, Manager, E. B. S. Railway; Mr. C. Deas, of Messrs. Burn and Co.; Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.; Mr. T. W. Anderson, of Messrs. Macknight Anderson and Co.; Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter, Solicitor; Baboo Jedoo Lall Mullick; Baboo Romanath Ghose; Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, C.I.E. Prince Mahommed Bukhtyar Shah; Dr. Trailokya Nath Mitter, Pleader, High Court; Mr. G. Irving, of Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.; Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta; Prince Jahan Kader Mirza; Mr. S. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Director of Constructing, Telegraph Dept.; Mr. S. Keith Douglas, of Messrs. Carlisles Nephews & Co.; Mr. W. T. Spink, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.; Mr. J. G. Womack, of Messrs. Harman and Co.; Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E.; Kumar Benoya Krishna Bahadoor; Baboo Shewbu Bugla, Merchant; Mr. Reginald Murray, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Mr. R. D. Mehta, of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.; Baboo Setanath Roy, Solicitor; H. H. The Maharajha of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.; Hon'ble Prince Furrokh Shah; Rajah Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, K.C.I.E.; Nawab Mir Mahommed Ali; Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction; Mr. J. S. Slater, B.A.C.E., Principal, Civil Engineering College, Seebpore; Mr. O. Schmidt, of Messrs. Ersthausen and Co; Mr. Geo. Lyell, of Messrs. Macneill and Co.; Mr. J. B. Ferry, of Messrs. Ullmann Hirschhorn and Co.; Mr. F. Mathewson, Superintendent of P. and O. S. N. Co.; Mr. H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Ersthuasen and Co.; Mr. K. Euler, of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Co.

Branches of the Association have now been formed at the following places:—Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Amritsar, Amrooti, Amgoori, Bangalore, Bankipore, Bara, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Calicut, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Cochin, Dacca, Dalhousie, Darjeeling, Dehra Dun, Dharwar, Dibrugarh, Dinapore, Dum Dum, Dungagali, Ghazipur, Gonda (Oudh), Goruckpore, Gurdaspore, Gya, Hoshungabad, Hoshiarpore, Hyderabad, Jhansi, Jubbulpur, Julpaigori, Kurrachee, Kasauli, Kohat, Kolar (Mysore), Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Mandalay, Meerut, Mirzapore, Moulmein, Mozufferpore, Muree, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Nagpore, Negapatam, Nowgong, Pegu, Peshawar, Poona, Rajahmundry, Rangoon, Rawal Pindi, Secunderabad, Shillong, Sibsagor, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, and Travancore.

Numerous public meetings have been held throughout the country and the petition to the House of Commons, praying that the Government of India may be empowered to take such measures as may seem to it fit to adopt gold instead of silver as the standard for the currency of this country, has been signed by upwards of 11,778 persons, of whom 5,289 are Europeans and 6,489 are Natives. The signatures embrace all sections of the community, all races, all creeds, the following being a rough analysis of the signatures:—

Native Princes, noblemen and gentlemen, 56; Government servants, 2,523; Zemindars, 153; Planters 216; Merchants, 861; Bankers, 406; Brokers, 145; Trades; men, 1,268; Solicitors, 33; Pleaders, 127; Vakils, 26; Barristers, 97; Bank agents, 32; Medical men, 218; Engineers, 119; Railway Managers, 12; Railway employes, 441; Officers of the army, 883; Manufacturers, 32; Employees of munufacturers, 252; Shipowners, 5; Employees of shipowners, 208; Employees of merchants, 338; Employees of tradesmen, 198; Others, 3,129; total 11,778.

The Committee have already forwarded the petition along with a large number of signatures to England so that it may be ready for presentation to Parliament as soon as the House of Commons reassembles. Additional signatures received after despatch of the petition will be sent forward separately.

The Committee also propose to send a copy of the petition with a copy of this report, and a copy of the proceedings of the general meeting to be held on 25th August 1892, to each member of both Houses of Parliament, and to the Chambers of Commerce in Britain.

They also propose to send thirty copies of the petition to the Government of India, with a respectful request that a number of copies may be sent to the Secretary of State for India, together with a number of copies of this report and copies of the report of the proceedings of the general Meeting to be held on 25th August, 1892.

The Committee also propose to supply to the various Branches of the Association as many copies as may be required of the following papers:—Copies of thisReport; Copies of the proceedings of the General Meeting of the Association to be held on 25th August, 1892. The work of the Association in Calcutta will now be carried on by a small Sub-Committee of the General Central Committee, and Mr. H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Ersthausen & Co., No. 7, London Street, has kindly consented to become Honorary Secretary, and to him all Communications should in future be addressed.

JAS. L. MACKAY,
Calcutta, Aug. 25. President.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN THE HUGHLI.

LOSS OF FIFTEEN LIVES.

Our telegrams the other day reported the loss of the steamer Anglia. The *Englishman* publishes the following details received in the Port Office from the Pilot of the outward-bound steamer Goa to the effect that the Anchor Line steamer Anglia, which left Calcutta on Wednesday morning, has capsized in the Jellingham Channel, and that out of a crew and passenger list of forty-seven, thirty-two have been saved and fifteen are missing. The crew and passengers are classified as follows:—European crew 37, native crew 2, passengers 2, distressed seamen 1, pilot and leadsmen 2, pilot (as passenger) 1, Pilot's servants 2; total 47. The pilot of the vessel was Mr. E. R. Elson, a man of great experience and tried ability, and with him Mr. Curran as his leadsman. Mr. H. M. Cox, Hughli Pilot, was also a passenger at the time. The names of the principal officers are: Captain Mitchell; 1st officer, Mr. C. S. Lindquist; 2nd officer, Mr. A. Sherman; 3rd officer, Mr. J. Potters; and Chief Engineer, Mr. D. Roberts. The Anglia was a steel screw steamer of 3,287 tons gross register, and was built in 1888 by D. and W. Henderson, Glasgow. She had 300 horse power engines, and was 340 feet long with 43 feet beam.

SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Like all the channels of the estuary, the Jellingham is undergoing constant changes, and pilots have to be careful to refer to the charts and reports of the river survey. No one knows the better than Mr. Elson, the Pilot in charge of the Anglia, who has made a minute and careful study of the river from Calcutta to Sangor Island, as is proved by his admirable manual on the subject. As is well-known, the Jellingham channel lies near Mud Point, far south of the James and Mary Shoal. It extends from the Lower Huldia Buoy to the Lower Western Jellingham Buoy, or from abreast of Mud Point to Kedgeree, six miles on a south-westerly course. Its width between the lines of buoys is about three-quarters of a mile, with sometimes a bar at its lower part. This bar is a serious obstruction, as "lumbs" suddenly form upon it in places where there was previously deep water. These lumps are marked with additional buoys, red or black, to denote on which side they should be passed. In 1884 when Mr. Elson wrote his book, there was from 25 to 31 feet of water where formerly there was not more than seventeen feet. Vessels can anchor in from 27 to 33 feet in this channel. The danger of the channel lies in the rapidity of the changes which are effected on its sands. Throughout the whole six miles of its length, it may be said to be dangerous in this respect, but there are certain parts of it which are notorious for the number and fluctuating nature of its obstructions. A ship touching one of these lumps would, of course, be placed in imminent danger of capsizing,and the wonder is that accidents of the kind are not more frequent when we consider the intricate and difficult nature of the navigation of the Hughli, from Calcutta to Saugor Island.

The accident was so sudden that only a brief account of it can be procured from the survivors. It seems that at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, just as the Anglia was about to let go her anchor, she, it is supposed, touched the ground. She first took a lurch to port, and then canting to starboard turned over and sank, the whole occurrence taking place in about 20 seconds. At the time of the accident she was in the Jellingham channel at Kedgeree. Those of the crew who were on the starboard side of the vessel were drowned, and those on the port side only managed to save themselves by climbing over the side of the vessel. Four of the crew who were washed far back into the forecastle had to be left to their fate. Three of the poor fellows managed to get their heads out of the port holes, and called to those who were saved to help them out, but the survivors were themselves helpless as they had no tools with which to cut the prisoners out, and the men were in consequence drowned. The crew lost all their belongings. The survivors were picked up by the boats of the British India steamer Goa, and reached port in the rescue.

The captain, chief officer, third officer, and chief engineer stood by the wreck till 8-30 p.m.; as the weather was very bad, they were compelled to leave, or they would have been washed over. The Anglia had a very large shipment of tea on board, and was carrying a general cargo to London *viâ* Colombo. Booth, the late steward of the ship Erin's Isle, who was going in the vessel as a distressed seaman, was among those saved. As far as can be ascertained, among those who were drowned, the following men, were in the places given:—At the time of the accident, J. Gourlay, the second engineer, was on the top platform of the engine room and was washed down. Elder, Young, Rutherglen and Fitzpatrick were the four men, who, as already stated, were drowned in the forecastle; McFarland was also there. D. McDonald either jumped or was thrown overboard when the vessel tibbed. Carbonaro and Colter were in the stoke hole. They were washed up the narrow ladder and caught in narrow passage and drowned. Campbell was asleep in the alleyway, near the engine room and had not time to effect his escape. The following is a full list of the passenger and crew:—

Captain Miltchell, Mr. Linguist, Chief Officer, Messrs. Shewaron, second and J. Peters, third officers, D. Roberts, Chief Engineer. Pilot Elson, in charge of the vessel with Mr. Curren as leadsman. Mr. Cox of the Pilot Service was on his way to join the Pilot Brig, Dr. Crawford, and Mr. Mackenzie of the Kamarhatty Jute Mills, were also passengers. J. Williams was carpenter, J. Macfarlane, boatswain, J. Gourlay, J. Frazer, J. McDermid, J. Sinclair, J. McMillan, J. McCrea, A. Buchanan, A. Gillies. W. Robertson was cook. 3rd Engineer, A Cameron, 4th engineer, P. Cunningham, stoker J. Brownlegh, fireman E. Harkie, and J. Young, J. Ferris, G. Moore, J. Caldwell, and D. McGuiness. The survivors were taken on board the Dalmatia, another Anchor Line steamer, now lying at No. 5, Jetty, where they were most hospitably received. The Dalmatia had her house flag and ensign half-mast high as a sign of the respect and sorrow felt for the deceased members of the crew.

The following is a list of those who were lost:—J. Gourley, 2nd Engr, Robert Dunn, Chief Steward, J. MacFarlane, A. B. D. McDonald, C. B., J. Carbonare, Fireman, D. Colter, W. Elder, W. Young, G. Rutherglen, A. Fitzpatrick, J. McIsaacs, 2nd cook, C. Campbell, Steward, two saloon servants, and Pilot's servant.

A stormy scene is reported to have lately been witnessed in the House of Representatives at Washington. Extracts were read from a book by a Mr. Watson, of Georgia, in which he stated that the members of the House were "constantly under the influence of liquor," and that they discussed matters of grave importance while in a state of intoxication. The reading was received with protests and hisses; whereupon Mr. Watson rose and declared that he was ready to prove the charge.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The *Daily Graphic* has the following report of an interview with Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji:

The new Parliament contains two hundred or more new faces. It also contains a few men—possibly a dozen all told—who have been elected to express new ideas. Among this handful of new forces, one of the most interesting personalities—if only for his exotic origin—is Lord Salisbury's "black man." The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji has achieved a remarkable feat. Rare prejudice still goes a long way towards making up English opinion, and Mr. Naoroji has never attempted to disguise the fact that he belongs to an Oriental race, and professes an Oriental creed. Had he chosen to merge himself in the cosmopolitanism of Great Britain, his long residence in England and his fair complexion would have made the pretence easy. But he came before the electors as a Parsee and a native of India, and claimed their votes on the broad ground of common aspirations and common allegiance.

In order to ascertain by the directest means Mr. Naoroji's exact political position, a representative of the *Daily Graphic* called upon him the other day at the National Liberal Club, and asked for the pleasure of a chat. The first question, writes our representative, that I ventured to put to Mr. Naoroji was about the pronunciation of his own name. "We have all of us seen it in print very often," I explained, "and shall probably see it more often now, but nobody feels quite happy in pronouncing it."

"That difficulty is easily got over," said the new member; "the accent is on the first syllable, and the j is an ordinary English j—Nowrojee."

AN INDO-ANGLIAN.

"Having begun with your name, may I go on to yourself, Mr. Naoroji? How long have you lived in England?

Somewhere between twenty-five and thirty years. It is altogether thirty-seven years since I first came to England to establish a business here, and I have only gone backwards and forwards to India at rare intervals, just as Anglo-Indians come home on furlough. During the whole time my business interests have been in London, and for many years my home ties have also been centered here. But I still look upon Bombay as my real home, and when I retired from business some years ago itwas my intention to at once settle there. I stayed in England solely to carry out my poiitical aspirations. I have always held that it would be of the greatest advantage to India; and therefore to England, if some natives of India could obtain a voice in the Imperial Parliament. What I should most like to see would be the direct representation of the Indian people at Westminster. But as that privilege has not yet been offered to us, the next best thing we can do is to invite English constituencies to send natives of India to Parliament, when they are otherwise qualified for the trust. That was my reason for coming forward in Finsbury, for my long residence in England has made me as familiar with English political questions as with the wants of my own country."

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

"And what are the particular Indian questions with which you think it important that Parliament should deal? What, in fact, is the work that you have marked out for yourself in the House of Commons so far as India is concerned?"

"It is less ambitious than many people imagine. In the first place, I hope to be useful by occasionally calling the attention of the Government and of the country to administrative points as they crop up. Anglo-Indian officials do their work on the whole admirably, but the best of administrators is not hurt by a little Parliamentary publicity. Generally speaking, however, these detailed questions are beyond the functions of the British Parliament. They must be fought out in India itself, where we have our own legislative councils and our own press. The really important work of the House of Commons is to introduce constitutional changes that can only be effected by an Act of Parliament."

"And these are—?"

"First, the question of the Civil Service. The English officials, as I just said, are excellent; I might almost call them angels. The English Government of India is solid gold. But you can even buy gold too dear, and the price that India pays for English administration is ruinous. No Englishman makes India his home. His children are sent back to England, and a large part of his salary follows to pay for their education. Finally he retires himself to live in England on a pension provided out of Indian taxes. It is a huge system of absenteeism, like the Irish landlord system. We cannot get rid of it altogether, because we cannot afford to do without some English officials. But we can safely mitigate the evil. And the remedy I propose is to have the examinations for the upper ranks of the Civil Service held simultaneously in India and in England, so that natives of India may have a better chance of getting appointments."

"But don't you think it an advantage that natives of India who are to hold important posts should come to England for their education?"

"Yes, I do; but I would send them after they have passed their examinations and got their appointments, and let them then have two or three years at an English university at the expense of the Government. We are perfectly willing to bear that expense, in order to have for our officials men who will afterwards make their homes in India."

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM FOR INDIA.

"And what is your second point, Mr. Naoroji?"

"The introduction of the elective system into Indian legislative councils. At present the members are nominated by the Governer, or Lieutenant-Governor, or the Viceroy. A strong Governor will appoint the best men that he can find; but if there is a weak Governor, pushing ambitious men will work round him and get nominated."

I ventured to ask Mr. Naoroji whether, during his thirty years in England, he had never observed the same phenomenon in connection with popular elections; but he was too absorbed in India to reply.

"What I propose," he continued, "is that a few members of each legislative council should be elected by the same electorate which now chooses municipal councils. But mind you, I do not propose that those elected members should have the power of outvoting the Government. A Parliament like yours would be an absurdity in India. The Government must govern. All that I want the elected members to do is to advise. If the Government chooses to disregard their advice it must have the power to do so."

THE EIGHT HOURS' QUESTION.

"And now, if we may turn to English politics, Mr. Naoroji. You have, of course, been elected as a Home Ruler, but are there any other English questions to which you have given special attention?"

"Certainly. I am in favour of the whole of the Newcastle programme, and I go a good deal beyond it. I have always been interested in labour questions, and of late years I have made a special study of them."

"Then are you in favour of the eight hours' day?"

'Strongly. I can see no reason why Parliament should not fix a maximum to the daily hours of labour of men as well as of women. Indeed it has already done so. As I always point out when lecturing on this question, the Factory Acts do in fact limit men's labour as well as women's, and Parliament, when it passed these Acts, fully foresaw that this result would follow. This can be seen in a moment by a reference to the Parliamentary debates. If you look back to the debates of 1833, 1844, and 1850, you will see that the principle of legislative interference with adult male labour was accepted by the House of Commons with its eyes open."

"And would you apply an eight hours' day to Indian factories as well? If not, I am afraid the Manchester spinners will have a bone to pick with you."

"I would apply the same principles of legislation to Indian as to English factories. And though the Manchester outcry about the poor Indian operative is obviously interested, I am very

GREAT BRITAIN AND MOROCCO.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The despatches in connection with Sir C. Euan-Smith's mission to Morocco were issued on August 8 as a Parliamentary paper. From these it appears that the proposals to be made to the Sultan related to the commercial relations between England and Morocco, the protection of natives, the abolition of the slave markets, and the prohibition of the public sale of slaves. Sir C. Euan-Smith was instructed to abstain from anything in the nature of a menace; confining himself to showing the Sultan that his own interests would be promoted. In his first account of the reception of the mission, Sir C. Euan-Smith said:—

I have found his Majesty extraordinarily obstructive and unyielding even in the smallest points that I have had to submit to him. There has been a most marked intention on his part, noticed, not only by myself, but by all the members of my staff who were present at these interviews, to place difficulties in the way of everything that I have proposed. . . . . I am convinced that, with regard especially to the question of the new Commercial Treaty, he wishes to gain time in order to see how far he can obtain support from any of the foreign Powers in declining to accede to the proposals that I have made to him. I have been much surprised to find how little of anything like real dignity or breadth of view there is in a Court such as this of the Empire of Morocco. The most petty wiles and tricks are considered legitimate weapons by the employment of which the most moderate and justifiable demands may possibly be treated.

In subsequent despatches Sir C. Euan-Smith deals with attempts on the part of the Governor of Fez—countenanced by the Sultan—to intimidate him by pretending that so strong was the feeling among the populace that the Envoy's life was in danger; and states that on one occasion members of the mission were assaulted, the attack being arranged by the Governor. On this latter occasion the Governor was fined, and several soldiers and others punished by the Sultan, to whom Sir C. Euan-Smith appealed. He further informed Lord Salisbury that at a private interview two days previously the Sultan endeavoured to bribe him with an offer of £20,000 in gold into withdrawing those articles of the proposed Treaty to which he strongly objected, and he deals at length with his withdrawal from Fez to a camp forty miles away. The negotiations were continued here, and Sir C. Euan-Smith says:—

It being evident that the Sultan's intention was to delay my departure indefinitely, and that I should have most seriously compromised British prestige by continuing under these circumstances, to remain in the neighbourhood of Fez, I raised the camp on the following day, and since then have had no further communication with the Moorish Government. Apart from the Sultan's proceedings in connection with the Treaty negotiations, his Majesty has refused the settlement of every single matter of routine business, and of every outstanding British money claim. In a message which I received on the 13th inst. he asked me, without referring to the commercial negotiations, to return to Fez with my Mission, in order that he might present some gifts to all the members of it, and receive himself the presents of which he understood I was the bearer. This proposal I declined. Throughout the negotiations I have been most careful to avoid any unfriendliness of language and menace, whether direct or indirect.

With regard to the allegations against him, Sir D Euan-Smith replied on July 29 to Lord Salisbury:—

It is absolutely untrue to say that I tried to hoist the British flag at Fez on the 5th inst., and that a riot ensued in consequence. I made the appointment of the Vice-Consul after consultation with the Sultan and with his Majesty's acquiescence. It was subject to a provision that the Vice-Consul should for the present not hoist the British flag. The Sultan admitted that the appointment was expedient. I consider it to have been urgently required in view of the attitude towards British subjects and British interests which had been adopted by the Pasha. As to the paper which I tore up it was not the draft of a treaty sent to me by the Sultan, but a document which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had placed in the hands of one of my staff in an improper and irregular manner in order that it might reach me indirectly and entail no responsibility on the Minister himself. In view of all that had passed the proposals it contained partook of the nature of an insult. Subject to your Lordship's decision to the contrary, I venture to hold that I could pursue no other course than to tear up the paper, since in no way could I have fixed the responsibility for it upon the proper quarter. It was not sent to the Sultan, but returned to the Minister on the following day. My own belief was that the Minister, on its receipt, would deny all knowledge of it on the part of the Sultan; but instead of this, he offered apologies for his own action; and stated that it had been forced upon him by the Sultan's orders.

In one of his despatches Sir Euan-Smith gives some interesting particulars of the features of the country through which the Mission passed, and also of the Sultan's capital.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

Telegrams from Tangier on August 9 stated that the troops of the Sultan of Morocco had had an engagement with the rebels, and had suffered defeat, but the loss of life on either side was small. Reinforcements have been coming up, and on August 10 there was a further conflict between the Moorish expeditionary forces and the insurgent Angherites. The Sultan's troops suffered three repulses and had to retire. Four of the rebels have been decapitated, and their heads are to be despatched to the Sultan, who has ordered the distribution of 1000 Martini-Henry rifles to friendly tribes preparatory to renewed hostilities.

The Spanish Government have received a telegram from their Minister at Tangier lamenting the absence of foreign warships on account of the danger in which the European residents would be placed in the event of a final defeat of the Sultan's troops by the Angherites, and the invasion of Tangier territory by the insurgents.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—August 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. W. Gibson, B.
Mr. J. E. Coles, B.
Mr. W. W. Loch, Bo. C.S.
Rev. F. E. Cameron, M.K.E.
Col. D. Henderson, C.S.I., M. Cav.
Col. C. Bowen, R.E.
Lt.-Col. E. H. Wilson, B. Inf.
Lt.-Col. S. L. Hunt, I.S.C.
Lt.-Col. J. F. Willoughby Bo. Inf.
Capt. E. H. Molesworth, B. inf.
Lt. F. R. F. Bolleau, R.E.
Lt. E. C. Bayley, I.S.C.
Lt. A. L. Pilleau, I.S.C.
Lt. . E. Chaplin, I.S.C.
Lt. C. W. D. Pollard, Leinster Regt.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. L. Deniston, B.C.S., 2 days.
Mr. C. J. Connell, B.C.S., 12 days.
Mr. B. Myers, B., 6 mos.
Mr. C. E. Mountford, B., 6 mos.
Mr. F. W. Peterson, B., 22 days.
Mr. F. J. White, B., 15 days.
Mr. J. P. Fiddian, M.C.S., 3 mos.
Col. J. G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., I.S.C., 6 mos.
Col. E. W. Bogbie, D.S.O., I.S.C., 6 days.
Maj. F. C. Maisey, I.S.C., 1 mo.
Lt. P. A. Smurthwaite, Bo. S.C., 3 mos.
Brig.-surg. Lt. Col. J. Davidson, Bo., 3 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H B Finlay, B C S
Mr J L Denniston, B C S
Mr P C Proper, B
Mr C Bagshawe, B
Mr J C Panshawe, B
Mr J Falconer, B
Mr J R Munro, M C S
Mr J A Tatum, M
Mr E H Tuck, M
Mr R E Enthoven, Bo C
Mr J C Pottinger, Bo
Col E W Baghie, D S O, I S C
Col E Austin, I S C
Lt-Col W H Haydon, R E, Bo
Maj W L C Baddeley, R E
Maj E Bruce, I S C
Maj M E H O Welch, I S C
Maj A B Moon, I S C
Capt R J Scallon, D S O, I S C
Capt J O S Fayrer, I S C
Capt C E Poynder, I S C
Lieut A C J Campbell, I S C
Lieut T S Barton, I S C
Lieut C E Bolleau, I S C
Lieut W B J ones, I S C
Lieut H Clowes, I S C
Lieut R B Lang, I S C
Lieut F L Mayne, I S C
Lieut W Mitchell, R I M
Lieut A Grant, I S C
Lieut W C Smyth, R E

INDIA OFFICE, AUG. 9.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Govern nents in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major A. J. Garrett.
To be Majors—Capts T. C. Pears and H. M. Temple.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. in the Army A. W. Macnaghten to be Col.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. Davidson to be Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Nicolay. Major L. M. Bolleau, and Major J. S. King.
Bengal Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. G. MacCal.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of Surg-Capt. W. W. Webb, Bengal Medical Establisment, to the Half-pay List.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE "NO CONFIDENCE" VOTE.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

WHEN Parliament assembled on Monday, 8 inst., the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We have to inform you by the command of her Majesty, that the present Parliament has been assembled in obedience to the terms of her Majesty's Proclamation of June 28, 1892, by which the late Parliament was dissolved.

Previous to that dissolution the business of the Session was completed; and it is therefore not necessary that Parliament should now continue in Session at an unusual period of the year for the transaction of financial or legislative business.

It is her Majesty's hope that when you meet again at the customary season you will again direct your attention to measures of social and domestic improvement, and that you will continue to advance in the path of useful and beneficent legislation, which has been so judiciously followed in previous Sessions.

The Speaker, the members of the Lower House, and the Royal Commissioners retired. The swearing-in of Peers was subsequently proceeded with.

THE ADDRESS AND WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION.

Mr. Barton, in moving the Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech, dwelt upon the beneficent consequences which had followed the measures passed by the present administration. He called upon Mr. Gladstone to enlighten their darkness as to the main features of the coming Home Rule bill.

Mr. W. H Cross, in seconding the Address, enlarged upon the splendid record of the Government.

Mr. Asquith moved, as an amendment, to add to the Address the following words:—"We feel it, however, to be our duty humbly to submit to your Majesty that it is essential that your Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country, and respectfully to represent to your Majesty that that confidence is not reposed in your present advisers." They were assembled there, he observed, to take part in the obsequies of a dead majority, for it was undoubtedly true in point of fact that the present Government had lost the confidence of the House and the country. No other topic, he contended, was relevant to the issue raised. The electors had commissioned the majority of members to declare that the present advisers of the Crown did not possess the confidence of the people, and it now only remained for that House to execute the judgment which the nation had pronounced.

Mr. Burt seconded the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said hon. members opposite thought they had nothing to do but to evict the actual Government, and were careless as to the policy which might be adopted by their successors. Did the mover of the amendment, he asked, himself know what was to be the policy of the incoming Government with regard to Home Rule? A majority of the electors of Ireland had pronounced in favour of the repeal of the Union and of something which went much further even than that, but the majority of the electors of Great Britain had emphatically endorsed again the view that separation between the Legislatures of England and Ireland should not take place. If, therefore, a Home Rule bill was passed it would be carried by the Irish party coercing the majority in Great Britain. In the next Session the Unionist party would continue the struggle against Home Rule, while the statesman who once denounced the "march through rapine to disintegration" was going to place himself, sword in hand, at its head.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy condemned the Irish policy of the Government on the ground that it was one of perpetual coercion. If the Home Rule bill were not acceptable to the Irish people in every way there would, of course, be an end to it. Supposing, however, that the measure was accepted he wanted an assurance that it would be pressed forward with all the energy and force at the command of the incoming Government, and that in the event of its being rejected by the Lords it would be kept in the front of Liberal legislation, until it was passed into law. The hon. member likewise asked for assurances that an enquiry should be at once instituted into the condition of the evicted tenants, that the operation of the Coercion Act should be suspended until the final removal of that odious measure from the Statute-book, and that the case of the "political prisoners" should be immediately reconsidered.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Corbett, Captain Nailor-Leyland, and Mr. J. P. Smith.

Mr. Collings said the Liberal Unionist party never had greater hopes than at the present time. The recent election was not a victory for their opponents but merely one of a series of skirmishes. They had placed their opponents in a position in which they would be obliged to reveal their policy. Many electors supposed that the danger had passed away, but when the bill of 1893 was produced the feeling of the people, especially in Scotland, against Home Rule would be stronger than it was in 1886. He extolled the legislation of the present Government, particularly the Allotments Act, the Agricultural Holdings Act, the Factory Acts, the Local Government Act, and the Free Education Act, and said that if the Labour party were wise they would adopt the old democratic principle of "Measures, not men."

Mr. J. Redmond briefly explained the reasons which induced him to support the amendment. In the first place, it was the plain duty of every Irish Nationalist member to vote in favour of turning the Government out of office, regardless of the treatment which Ireland might receive at the hands of their successors in office. Besides the Libral party were pledged to the principle of conceding self-government to Ireland. He understood they were solemnly pledged—first, that an effective settlement of the Irish national question must be the first work of Parliament; and, secondly, that the question should be so settled, by satisfying the well-known aspirations of the people, that it would be finally disposed of. It was no use disguising the fact, however, that on these points there existed among large sections of the Irish nation the very gravest anxiety and uncertainty, which he hoped the occupants of the front Opposition bench would dispel by means of assurances publicly given in the course of this debate. What they demanded was that in the Home Rule scheme there should be a clause specifically undertaking that while the Irish Parliament continued in existence the power of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland should never be used. They likewise claimed that the veto of the Crown should only be exercised in accordance with the advice of the Irish executive; and the questions of the land, the police, the judiciary, and the magistracy ought to be included in the bill. He suggested that an autumn Session should be held in order to pass a bill for the reinstatement of the evicted tenants in their homes, and that the case of the political prisoners should be forthwith investigated with a view to their release.

Viscount Wolmer said Mr. Redmond had just made demands more extreme than had been advanced before, and pointed out that no English Home Ruler had ever promised to vote for such demands, for all Gladstonians professed to be in favour of the supremacy of the British Parliament.

On the motion of Mr. Leveson-Gower the debate was adjourned.

The debate on the Address, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was resumed on the 9th inst. upon Mr. Asquith's motion of "No confidence."

Mr. Gladstone censured the method of procedure adopted by the Government. It was acknowledged that the policy of the Ministry had been submitted to the country, and he insisted that the result of the General Election was binding and conclusive. Yet after that process had been gone through they had been called together to discuss they hardly knew what (a statement which was received with ironical Ministerial cheers). Ireland had a great and special interest in Home Rule, and this was undoubtedly a reason why we should approach the consideration of the subject with favourable predispositions. If the majority in its favour were an Irish majority, that was a recommendation and not an objection. With reference to Mr. Goschen's attempt to dive far into the future, he said the coming Government must be judged by its acts and words when it came into existence, and it could not possibly be judged while it remained a nebulous hypothesis. Supposing that some Liberal members were returned on issues apart from Home Rule, it was obvious they were returned for the purpose of putting a period to the existence of the present Government. Referring to demands which had been put forward by Irish members, he said: As to the amnesty question it was impossible for those who were not responsible Ministers to give any pledge with regard to it, and with reference to the evicted tenants, he hoped that during the autumn voluntary arrangements might be arrived at between landlords and tenants that would obviate all necessity for further legislation. The principles of the intended measure for giving autonomy to Ireland were perfectly well known. They were limited on the one hand by the full and effective maintenance of that Imperial supremacy which pervaded the whole Empire, and on the other hand by an equally full and effective transfer to Ireland of the management of her own affairs. He had already pointed out to his constituents the various methods in which some of the Irish members might be retained at Westminster, and he had declared his opinion that it would be the duty of the Liberal party on its responsibility to select one of those forms. The Irish question was to him almost everything; it was almost the sole link which bound him to public life. It was anticipated that the Home Rule bill would pass through that House, if the sentiments of the majority were favourable to its general purport; and if it were rejected by the House of Lords, the obligation of the Liberal Government to promote the settlement of this great question would remain unweakened and unchanged. In present circumstances, however, it would not be right to go beyond that general declaration, though he mentioned that it would be the absolute duty of the Liberal Government to deal, even in 1893, with some of the chief measures affecting Great Britain. The following were specially referred to: The appointment of district councils and of parish councils, the placing of police and of licencing under the County councils, the adoption of local option, the application of principles of religious equality to the countries of Scotland and of Wales, the shortening of Parliaments—(Ministerial laughter)—an amendment of the system of registration, the establishment of what is called one man one vote, and the equalisation of the death duties. Mr. Gladstone's peroration was delivered with intense earnestness: England, with its vast and overwhelming strength, should be merciful and considerate in the use of it; for, after all moral force in some of these great national causes will fight a not unequal battle with that force which is material. It is moral, and not material, force which has brought forward Irish claims to their present position—(Ministerial cries of "Oh")—moral and not material force which will lead, I have no doubt, to the peaceful adjustment of whatever questions may be raised between England on the one side and Scotland and Wales on the other. It is the predominance of that moral force for which I heartily pray in the deliberations of this House and the conduct of our whole public policy, for I am convinced that upon that predominance depends the first object of all our desires, as it is our daily official prayer—namely, the union of heart and sentiment, which constitutes the truest basis of strength at home, and therefore both of strength and good fame throughout the civilised world (loud Opposition cheers).

Mr. Balfour commenced his reply with a reference to Mr. Gladstone's peroration, in which he had the courage to say that the force which Ireland had exercised on the course of British politics was derived from moral considerations. Surely in the whole copious vocabulary of the English language there was not an adjective more infelicitous than the right hon. gentleman could possibly have chosen (hear, hear). If he had said that they had used material methods, or immoral methods, he should have understood him, but to select the single word "moral" did show an oblivion to facts which he should have thought would have been burnt into his memory by the bitter experience of the five years when he was at the head of the administration of Ireland. He disputed the historical accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's statements as to the condition of Ireland six years ago. Indeed, the right hon. gentleman himself, in 1886, commended his bill on the ground that, without Home Rule, it was necessary to have exceptional legislation for Ireland. He asserted that the Government had followed the best precedents in meeting Parliament on the present occasion and in discussing the actual position and future prospects of political affairs. The present Government might be in a minority—but who was in a majority? The party opposed to them were broken up into three sections having different leaders, and consequently the course adopted by the Government in meeting Parliament needed no justification. In fact, the division of the non-Unionist party into Nationalists and Gladstonians was of the very essence of the present situation. Home Rule could not be a question for Ireland alone. It was a question of the dissolution of partnership between Great Britain and Ireland upon certain terms, and either party had a right to determine the conditions of the severance and whether it should take place at all. As a matter of fact, one of the parties to this ancient partnership strongly objected to its being dissolved. The Liberal party had been conquered by hon. gentlemen opposite below the gangway, and the Government had the privilege before quitting office of asking the terms on which the alliance had been formed. Mr. M'Carthy represented the section of the Nationalist party which had been squared, while Mr. Redmond represented the section which had not been squared. Adverting to the demands made by both sections, he said he should not envy the position of the future Chief Secretary if he were deprived of the power of changing the venue or of dealing summarily with cases of riot in Ulster or elsewhere, because if he intended to rely upon the ordinary law he would certainly fail. What was the meaning of the compact between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. M'Carthy, who asked that the Crimes Act should be administered in accordance with public opinion? Was the law to be administered in accordance with that public opinion which had make some parts of Ireland a hell upon earth. As to the dynamiters, he desired to know whether Mr. Gladstone was under a pledge that Daly and his associates should be let loose upon society. The demand of the Nationalists that an inquiry should be instituted into the condition of the tenants evicted under the Plan of Campaign was merely a colourable pretence to enable them to give their votes to men who they believed would become their very subservient tools in the future. It was a most significant circumstance that the member for Midlothian ignored the questions addressed to him by Mr. Redmond, and that the right hon. gentleman declined to describe the details or even the main features of the projected Home Rule bill. Mr. Redmond made it quite clear that no measure would satisfy the Irish people that empowered the British Legislature to meddle under any circumstances with Irish affairs. Yet the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament had been flaunted before the electors at English elections as a reason why Home Rule should be granted to Ireland, whereas it was now obvious that that supremacy would have no operative effect at all. The Ministerialists who were the beaten party looked forward with hope and confidence to the future, while the victorious party looked forward to it with perplexity and in dismay. The Unionist party knew that the future was with them. They knew that if the work of social and domestic legislation were to be undertaken at all it must be undertaken by them. He believed the country had given a majority to the Opposition under the mistaken conviction that they were going to deal with the Newcastle programme. Sooner or later, however, the electors would be disappointed and would turn again to the party which during the last six years had shown that it was competent to frame the laws and to guide the destinies of a great Empire.

The debate was continued by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. T. W. Russell, and Sir H. Meisey-Thompson and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Mr. Hulse, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Darling, and Mr. Harrington spoke.

Colonel Saunderson said the person who directed and guided 71 of the Nationalist members was a priest residing in Dublin. This differentiated the present position of affairs from any which preceded it in our Parliamentary history. The Nationalist party consisted now of the Redmondite-Parnellites and the Walshites (laughter). No freedom-loving people would when they realized the situation consent to be ruled by a Government whose foundation was based on the will of an Irish prelate. It was lamentable to see a great statesman like the member for Midlothian dragged at the chariot-wheels of the most bigoted priesthood in the world. Speaking on behalf of the Ulster Protestants, the hon. member declared, in conclusion, that if a separate Parliament were elected in Dublin they would crumble it into dust.

On the 11th instant Mr. J. Chamberlain rose amid cheers to resume the debate on Mr. Asquith's amendment to the Address, declaring that her Majesty's Government had not the confidence of the House and the country. He agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the debate was a singular one, but doubtless they disagreed as to the greatest of its singularities (hear, hear). He agreed that the issue between the Unionists and the Home Rule party had been decided by the country, and that there was no appeal, but then Mr. Gladstone went on to say that it was irrelevant, almost impertinent, to want to do anything more than expel the Government without asking what was to follow it—nothing as to the Government which his right hon. friend with more than his usual felicity described as a "nebular hypothesis." (Ministerial cheers). He believed the situation was unparalleled in English political history. In almost every case a vote of want of confidence in the Government had implied confidence in the party which was to take their place. Was that so to-day (Opposition cheers)? They knew they could put the Government in a minority of 40, but they did not know whether the new Government would not be in a minority of 100. The Government which came in was to immediately prorogue Parliament, and for five or six months this nebular hypothesis was going to carry on the whole administration of the community, and neither the House nor the country knew whether Government, the first moment of its existence, might not be put in a minority (Irish laughter). He would show that very soon (hear, hear). It was a strange and anomalous position, and so the Opposition endeavoured to stifle debate. What was the foreign policy of the incoming Government? (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone were pointing to the desirability of an immediate or early evacuation of Egypt, and they spoke in disapproval of the policy of the Triple Alliance. Now was that to be the policy of the future Government?

Mr. J. Morley: I never touched the question.

Mr. Chamberlain: What, not Egypt?

Mr. Morely: No, the Triple Alliance.

Mr. Chamberlain said the question of the position of Italy in regard to the Triple Alliance formed a very important part of one of his speeches (Ministerial cheers). He (Mr. Chamberlain) hoped it was true that Lord Rosebery was to be Foreign Secretary; the people had confidence in his policy, because it was opposed to that of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley (Ministerial cheers). If not some morning they might awake to find preparations for an evacuation of Egypt, upon which the opinion of the House of Commons would never have been taken (cheers). He did not think the democracy would favour this policy of scuttle (cheers). But there were two sections of the party whose taciturnity seemed to be exceptionally strange. The first was the Welsh party. There were 31 of them who had been returned pledged to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales. They heard Mr. Redmond say that British reforms must not be questions that would divert attention from or make the Irish question less dominant. Therefore, that question was excluded by the mandate of Mr. Redmond. The other section was a class of members who professed especially to represent the cause of the Eight Hours bill for miners. He would have thought that their experience would have convinced them of the virtue of a little pressure (laughter). He went on to refer to Mr. Gladstone's rapid change of mind with regard to receiving the eight hours deputation, and pointed out that the Eight Hours bill merited some attention in the debate, yet practically no soul had spoken about it. He had heard a great deal of the independent Liberal party. He would believe in it when he saw it (laughter). He did not wonder at the silence of Mr. Labouchere—perhaps he thought the more (laughter). He had, indeed, a different task. It was said that he would be in high office in the nebular hypothesis (laughter). He would then have to reconcile the interests of the Cabinet with the interests of the truth (loud laughter). Mr. Chamberlain went on to assert that Mr. Gladstone was emphatically and distinctly in favour of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Consequently, if Home Rule were granted with the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, any member for Ulster who thought an Act of the Irish Parliament was oppressive and wrong would be able to bring it before the House of Commons, and if he convinced the House it would overrule that Act (hear, hear).

Mr. Macartney rose amid cries of "Divide," and continued the discussion.

Sir J. Lubbock said that though it was the custom to laugh at the men of Ulster it was certain that they would never consent to be governed in the way which it was proposed they should be governed (hear, hear).

The Solicitor-General argued that there was no justification for an alliance to turn out the present Government upon the question of Home Rule when there was no authorised definition of what Home Rule was.

Sir Henry James complained of the paucity of information given by the Liberal party as to their Home Rule policy.

Amid loud cries of "Divide," Mr. Chaplin rose shortly after 11 o'clock, and with difficulty made himself heard amid the din. His speech throughout was punctuated by bursts of restlessness from the crowded Opposition benches, impatient for the division.

The House then divided and there voted:

For Mr. Asquith's Amendment.....	350
Against	310
Majority against the Government	40

On the motion of Mr. Balfour the House adjourned.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. DADABHAI'S SPEECH.

IN the House of Commons, on the 9th instant, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said a great and unique event had happened in connection with India. For the first time since the regular connection of Great Britain and India, more than a century ago, an Indian was admitted into that House by an English constituency. It was, he might almost venture to say, an event in the history of the British Empire. He wished to say one word as to the origin of this wonderful phenomenon. The spirit of the British rule and the instinct of British justice and generosity had from the very commencement, when they seriously took the matter of Indian policy into their own hands, deliberately decided that India was to be governed on the lines of British freedom and British justice. One result was the spread of the grand and noble language in which the youth of the country had begun to be educated. They had given India freedom of speech, and it had enabled him to become a member of the great Imperial Parliament of the British Empire, to come there and give his views openly before the Members of that House. The glory, the credit, the joy, and ecstasy of India all belonged to the British people. It was the spirit of British institutions and the love of justice and freedom which had produced this result so remarkable in the history of mankind. He stood there in the name of India to thank the British rulers that they had made it possible for an Indian to stand before that House, to speak in the language of that House of the grievances of India. Central Finsbury had placed an everlasting debt of gratitude upon the millions of India. The name of Central Finsbury would never be forgotton, and the fact of the admission of an Indian to that House would do more to increase the loyalty and patriotism of his countrymen than 100,000 or 200,000 soldiers sent to protect them. They might sometimes be disappointed about the result of claims they made, but they were sure that, if they had perseverance enough, whatever in justice and reason they asked they would always get. He thanked the House for having allowed him to say those few words, and for listening to him so quietly. He hoped the union between England and India might be prolonged for the benefit of both countries for centuries. (Cheers.)

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Curzon informed Mr. Kay that Her Majesty's Government were desirous that a meeting should take place between the Ameer and a British officer representing the Government of India to discuss various questions of frontier policy, but the matter had not yet reached a stage at which it would be possible to give any detailed information.

THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to the report in the *Times* of that day stating that the question of closing the mints of India to the free coinage of silver was under discussion in Calcutta, and whether any communication had been received from the Indian Government on the subject. Mr. Curzon: The Secretary of State has seen the telegram in the *Times*, and he has received a copy of a letter on the subject addressed by the President of the Indian Currency Association to the Government of India. Some correspondence on the general subject has also taken place between the Secretary of State and the Government of India in connection with the approaching International Conference.

AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM.

PROFESSOR SOETBEER publishes in the *Neue Freie Presse* the outlines of a scheme advocated by him for an International Agreement on the use of gold for monetary purposes, and recommends it to the consideration of the forthcoming International Monetary Conference. The chief points of Professor Soetbeers scheme are as follows:—The universal and fundamental unit of value to be one gram of fine gold. The coinage of gold coins containing less than 5·8065 grams of fine gold to cease. The circulation of foreign gold coins of inferior value to be prohibited within the countries signatory to the Agreement. Gold coins of inferior value in circulation at the time of the conclusion of the Agreement to be withdrawn within five years. The free coinage of legal gold coins to be permitted to private individuals on payment of a coinage fee of two per 1,000. The issue of gold certificates to be permitted against a gold reserve. Banknotes and Treasury certificates of less value than 5·8065 grams of fine gold not to be issued. As a complement to the gold coinage, Professor Soetbeer recommends the coinage of silver money in the proportion of twenty value units of silver to one of gold, the chief coins to be pieces of one, two, and five shillings, marks, or francs respectively. Silver to be a legal tender for payments up to 3*l.* sterling, 60 marks, 75 frs., or 20 dols. All silver coins below a certain fixed standard of parity to be withdrawn. The coinage of silver not to be permitted to private individuals, but to be under the sole control of the State Silver certificates might be issued by money offices and provincial banks in exchange for deposits of legal silver coin; no certificate, however, to represent less than 10s., 10 marks, 10 frs., or 2 dols., as the case might be. Each of the States adhering to such International Agreement to give notice to the rest within two months of the termination of each calendar year of all changes made during the year in its coinage system. Finally, it is suggested that the proposed Convention should, like the Universal Postal Union, be terminable for each State by notice given at least six months before the end of the calendar year. Professor Soetbeer observes that everything depends entirely upon the attitude of Great Britain.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madosal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE PAMIRS.

COLONEL YANOFF'S EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM to the "Daily News" from Vienna, dated Aug. 7, says:—I learn from an official source some details respecting the entry of Russian troops into the Pamir territory. The Russian Government, it appears, ordered the military government, of Ferghana to send a battalion of infantry, some sotnias of Cossacks, and two mountain cannon, into the Pamir district. The Russian troops having passed the defile of Takhta Korum, were informed that the advance guard of a Chinese army had already entered the Pamirs, and that they would also meet a division of 300 Afghans sent by the Ameer Abdul Rahman to support his vassal, the Khan of Wakhan, against the Russians. The Russian troops advanced along the Aksu River as far as the village of Aktash, where they effected a lodgment. Their principal aim is the mountain fortress of Tashkurgan, which is of great strategic importance. The principal road from Eastern China and Kashgar to Gilgit and India passes by this place. The Russians hope to be supported by the inhabitants of Kafiristan and Dardistan, who are the enemies of the Afghans. The following statement is given under reserve by the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard":—"When it was known for certain in St. Petersburg that Mr. Gladstone would win the day at the English Elections, and it thus became possible to hope for a peaceful understanding with England on the Pamirs question, the Military Governor of Ferghana received instructions to march a battalion of foot, some squadrons of Cossacks, with two small mountain guns, into the Pamirs. After crossing the Takhta Pass, the expedition broke into three columns, in order to facilitate foraging, the population being sparse. The Russians knew that they would come upon a column of Chinese, which had arrived there shortly before, but they hoped to find the country unoccupied by the Afghans. The latter, however, had got wind of the Russian inroad from the Khan of Wakhan, and marched rapidly into the territory, about 300 strong. The Russians are said to be advancing towards the village of Tashurgan, where they will encamp. They expect that the people of Kafiristan, which the Ameer of Afghanistan partially subjugated a short time ago, and the people of Dardistan, on which the Afghans have long been casting covetous eyes, will voluntarily join them."

In a telegram, dated Aug. 11, further elucidations furnished by the same informant are given. According to this authority Colonel Yanoff has been instructed among other things, to hold the Pamirs, cost what it may, and not to permit the Afghans or the Chinese to get a footing there. It will be the easier for him to obey these orders, as the Ameer of Afganistan is rapidly withdrawing the troops he sent to Kafiristan, in order to use them against the rebel Hazaras, who are threatening his throne and his dynasty. They have their head-quarters in the town of Meiumandschain (?) and have already interrupted the communications between Cabul and Herat, whereby not only the military operations against them suffer but also the trade between India, North Afghanistan, and South Persia. The rebles are now besieging the large town of Meimema, where the Ameer has large stores of arms and ammunition. Abdul Rahman, however, dare not use the garrison of his capital against them, as he fears that its population will soon rise against him.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND CHINESE.

Respecting the advantage gained by the Russians over the Chinese in the Pamirs, the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" hears the following details, for the exact accuracy which, however, he cannot answer:—

The Chinese had arrived in the Pamir territory 400 to 500 strong, and had fixed their head-quarters at the village of Shindi. Hearing, through spies, that the Russians were advancing straight on the so-called Chinese Pamirs, they advanced eastwards, about 250 strong, against the Ak-Baita Pass, to await the Russians there. The Russians however, had chosen the Tacht Korum Pass, further west, and when they advanced against the village of Ak-Tash, the party of Chinese which had remained behind at Shindi opposed them. A fight ensued which ended in the signal defeat of the Chinese, who fled back to the village, so they at once recalled the detachment which had marched to the Ak-Baital Pass in order to meet the Russians in full force at the mountain fortress of Tash Kurgan. Meanwhile the Russians fortified their position at Ak-Tash to secure the place against both the Afghans and Chinese.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 8, says:—Advices have reached here from Tashkend relative to the Pamir Plateau expedition announcing that the Chinese troops stationed on the frontier of the plateau, who, it is alleged, had arbitrarily occupied various places under Russian authority, withdrew on the first summons to evacuate made to them by Colonel Yanoff, the commander of the Russian expedition in those regions.

According to the Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News," a quantity of military material is leaving Odessa. Its destination is stated to be the Pamir district.

COLONEL GROMBCHEVSKY.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg stated on Aug. 8 that Lieutenant-Colonel Grombchevsky, the Russian traveller, who is at present acting as assistant to Baron Vresky, the Governor-General of Turkestan, had been appointed Governor of the Oxus district. From subsequent information it appeared that the Cossack Colonel had been sent, not to the Oxus but to Osh, in Ferghana.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" observes:—The appointment is very important in connection with the military expedition in the Pamirs, and symptomatic of the next move forward of the Russians in Central Asia. Osh, from which Grombchevsky's previous expeditions in 1889 and 1890 started now replaces Marghilan as the basis of future operations. Grombchevsky at Osh, which is within striking distance of the Pamir territory, may be regarded as in charge of the organisation of the base, while Yanoff commands the advance.

The Russians, the same correspondent adds, no doubt this time means business. The moment is chosen in reference to political factors both in Central Asia and Western Europe—military troubles and the confusion in Afghanistan, and the disorder of the political situation in England. The objects aimed at are no doubt, on the one hand, the assertion of Russia's right to Shignan, which has been occupied by the Afghans, and, on the other, to turn the Chinese position in Kashgar. Chinese opposition, for some reason, does not seem to enter into Russia's calculations. The Russian movement south will not be arrested until it comes into contact with tribes under recognised British protection.

OPINION IN BERLIN.

Lord Robert's mission to the Ameer and the general situation on the Indian frontier is occupying considerable attention in Berlin. It is not believed in the Wilhelmstrasse (the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says) that the proceedings in the Pamirs will lead to open war on a large scale. Mr. Gladstone's known love of peace, as well as his advanced age, are considered sufficient guarantee as to this; but, on the other hand, it is thought that Russia will do there pretty much what she chooses. The "Norddeutsche considers, however, that the result of recent negotiations shows infallibly that all the tribes north of the Indus, on the Indian frontier, must sooner or later fall under the sway of the Empress of India, while the Radical opinion in Berlin is that Abdul Rahman must by this time have learned what dangers menace him from Russia, and that his only chance is to be on good terms with Great Britain.

A RUSSIAN REPLY TO HERR VAMBERY.

The Petersburg "Novosti," in a long leading article, replies to the observations lately made by Herr Vambery and quoted by us last week. The Russian paper writes as follows:—

It is not difficult to fathom Professor Vambery's wishes. He would like to have the English troops march into Afghanistan on pretence of affording assistance to Abdul Rahman Khan, and meanwhile reduce that independent State into an English dependency until a military occupation could properly be arranged. It would be superfluous to ask Professor Vambery why he so earnestly desires to see Afghanistan in the hands of the English; but he must be fully aware that according to the frontier treaty concluded in 1885 it was arranged to regard Afgh

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the Impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

FITS LIKE A GLOVE.

THOMSON'S Trade Mark

Glove-fitting

NINE FIRST MEDALS.

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish and Durability

Approved by the whole polite world.

Sale over ONE MILLION PAIRS annually.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World

Manufacturers.

W. S. THOMSON & Co., LIMITED, LONDON

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are genuine.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME

Crab-Apple Blossoms, Reg.

(Extra-Concentrated).

"It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS, which is put up by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. It has the aroma of Spring in it, and one could use it for a lifetime and never tire of it."—*New York Observer.*

Sold everywhere by all principal dealers in perfumery.

MADE ONLY BY THE
CROWN PERFUMERY Co.,
177, New Bond Street, London.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

TRADE MARK

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

PASTA

TRADE MARK.

MACK

PASTA MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving Preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm a/D

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England

---

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD!

ALWAYS ASK FOR

TRADE MARK.

MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

GUARANTEED

BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A DELICIOUS FOOD.

FOR INFANTS. THE AGED.

FOR INVALIDS. TRAVELLERS.

THE only *perfect* food, made from the richest milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery.

MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water.

MALTED MILK is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America.

MALTED MILK keeps indefinitely, and is an inexpensive diet for all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

Trade and Native Dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,

Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,

BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PATENT WATER-TUBE

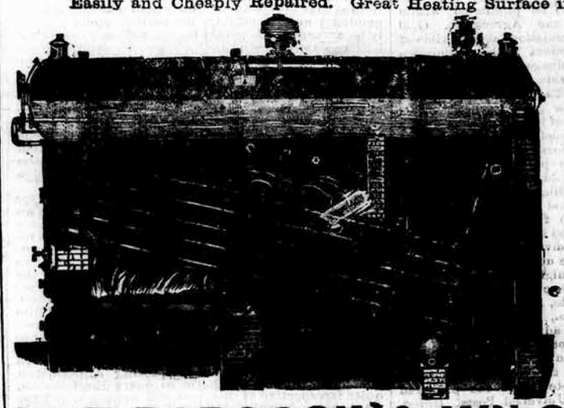
STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR **MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.**

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX Co.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

21, BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3 Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Victoria.

NOTE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on Application containing tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ALLSOPP'S

LIGHT PALE ALE AND EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE

is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT

only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

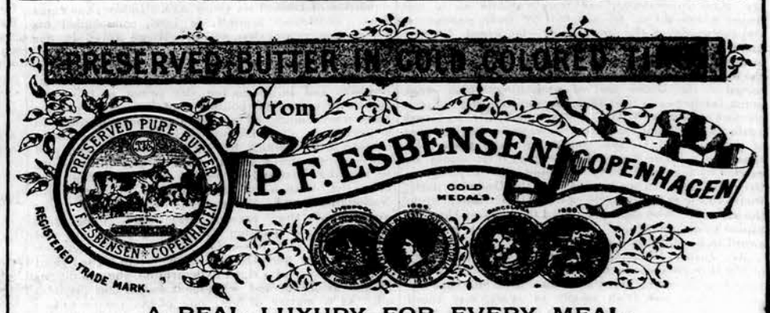
BOMBAY ..... }
CALCUTTA ... }
MADRAS..... } MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
LAHORE ..... }

KURRACHEE .. MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.

COCHIN ..... }
CALICUT..... } MESSRS. PRICE, LESLIE & CO.
TELLICHERRY }

COLOMBO ..... MESSRS. BRODIE & CO.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS



A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

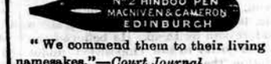
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVELEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The "Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS. EDINBURGH

CADBURY'S COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST

No Chemicals Used.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike, in quality."—*The Analyst.*

"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

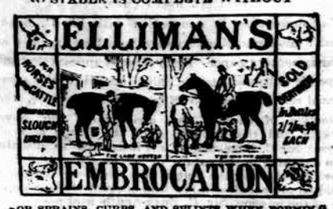
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

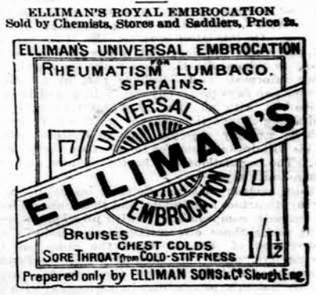
From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1888.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1888.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.



ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE.

Sole Proprietor.

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

For WEAK NERVES

It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. HARNESS (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed

ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT

is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired* vitality and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Advice by letter free of charge.

For TORPID LIVER

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co., Smith, Stanistreet & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutt.

Interesting to Ladies in India.

Every Lady is invited to write to Hy Pease & Co's Succrs the Mills Darlington England for free patterns of their celebrated Darlington dress fabrics for ladies and children. These choice patterns of dress materials comprise all the latest and most fashionable designs and entirely new weavings of their world renowned Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres Cross Warp Serges rough and ready Tweeds, prints zephyrs and delains in endless and charming variety.

Sent free to any address in the far East. Any length cut, no matter how short and all goods are warranted equal to sample. Buy direct from the manufacturers and save the enormous profits of the draper and middlemen.

The parcel post affords every facility for inexpensive and quick delivery write for patterns direct to Hy Pease & Co. Succrs The Mills Darlington England.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

SMOKE OGDENS FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

C. COX & Co. CALCUTTA
WHOLESALE AGENTS

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

JM&S TRADE MARK

None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.

JOHN MORRIS & SONS, ENGINEERS, MANCHESTER.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

PHŒNIX PERFUMERY.

F. LYONNET,
Late
P. GAUTIER & Cie

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

28, Rue d'Enghien, PARIS. 28, Rue d'Enghien, PARIS.

PRINTANIA SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.
" BOUQUET.
" SOAP.
" TOILET WATER.
" EAU DE COLOGNE.
" HAIR OIL.
" VELONTINE.
" LOTION.

SPECIALITIES RECOMMENDED:—
ASSES' MILK SOAP.
SAVON DES CONTEMPORAINS.
BOUQUET DES ODALISQUES.
SPANISH SPRAY BOUQUET.
&c., &c.

CATALOGUES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AND BY ALL PERFUMERY DEALERS.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES

THE PRICE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule.
** Blue "
* Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"B O S" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"B O S" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "B O S."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.
Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., 29, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insis on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

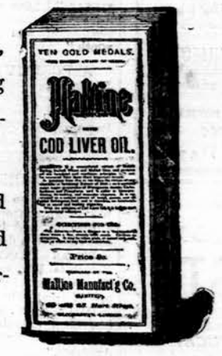
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MA' NE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

(Perfectly harmless)

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT, 23, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4174 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

4172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

NO COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of granules, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messrs CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whose medicaments were « awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat « of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta « Exibition 1883-84* ».

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections of the respiratory organs.**

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co

28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. BALDANT NE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

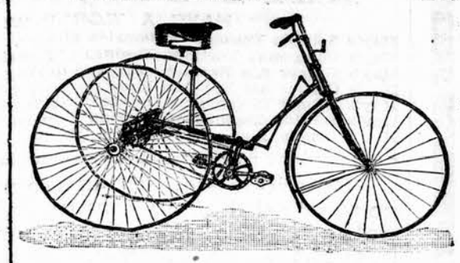
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0

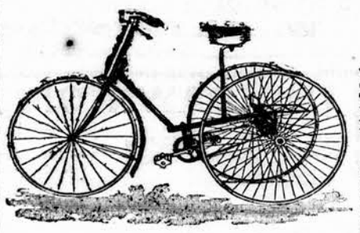


THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.

"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S **HARLENE,**

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D. and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.

Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by

CHARLES COX & Co.,

13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

(TRADE MARK.)

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,

Price Twenty-five Shillings,

Is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,

Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at

PULVERMACHER'S Galvanic Establishment, 194, Regent Street, London, England. ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS. } Pamphlets Free.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.

ATKINSON'S

EAU DE COLOGNE

is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD

ANCOATS 146 MINORIES

MANCHESTER LONDON EC

AGENTS:

LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

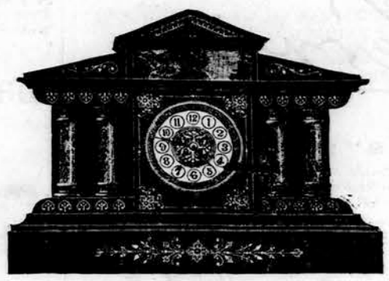
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

KEYLESS MOVEMENT CLOCKS.

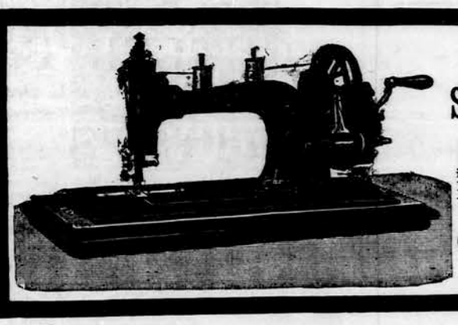
2845 G.
MEXICAN ONYX AND REAL GILTBRONZE STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 13½ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.



2846 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 13½ inches, width 17 inches.
Rs. 120, Cash.

2847 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 17 inches, width 14 inches.
Rs. 130, Cash.

2848 G.
PINK MARBLE, REAL GILT BRONZE MOUNTED STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 18 inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 225, Cash.



PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. M. PFAFF,

KAISERSLAUTERN,

GERMANY.

MONSOON BOOTS.

	Rs.	a.
Best French Calf.....	16	8
Best French Do. Leather-lined, Extra Stout.....	17	8
Best French Calf Shoes ...	13	8

SHOOTING BOOTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

RUSSIAN HIDE BOOTS AND SHOES IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

BRONKO, LUTITIAN CREAM, DALES WATER PROOF DUBBIN.

Cash or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.*

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S Food' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger. He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

BENGER'S FOOD

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER

"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

AGENTS { TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency-medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Takes the Lead.

For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY

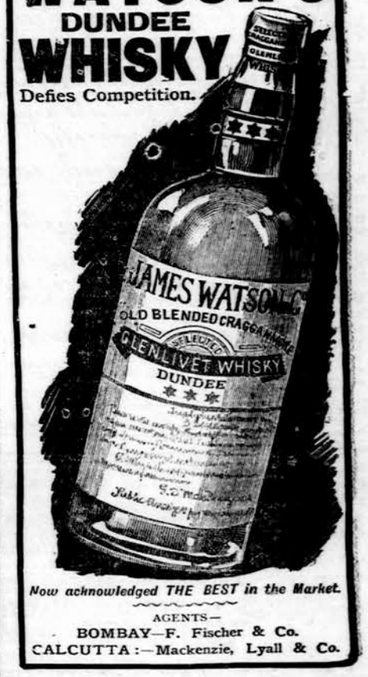
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Wholesale Depots, Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street Calcutta. H. K. Bode & Sons, 31, Elphinstone Circle, behind Telephone Exchange Office, Bombay.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY

Defies Competition.



Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

AGENTS—

BOMBAY—F. Fischer & Co.

CALCUTTA:—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.

THE NEW WEBSTER.

An entirely New Edition, thoroughly Revised, considerably Enlarged, and Reset in New Type.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

2118 pages, 3500 Illustrations, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.; half-calf, £2 2s.; half-Russia, £2 5s.;

'A magnificent Edition of Webster's immortal Dictionary.'—*D. Ly Telegraph.*

'We recommend the New Webster to every man of business, every father, every teacher.' *St. James' Gazette.*

'The best existing English dictionary in one volume.'—*Guardian.*

Prospectuses, with Specimen Pages, Press Notices, and Literary Opinions, on application.

London: G. BELL & SONS, and all Booksellers

No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS

BY EMPLOYING

Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

H. J. MARTYN Esq., Mussoorie.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.

WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions. In Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad, Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by all leading Chemists, or by

T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*) WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.